The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,416.—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1869. Annual Subscription in Advance... ..Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
including postage	„ 72 0
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First insertion	Rs. 5 0
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per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	6 As. per line.
Second Ditto	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

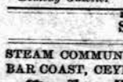
In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship ETHIOPIA, 1,132 tons, 200 H. P., Commander D. McCallum, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 21st December at noon.

Leave Bombay	Dec. 21	Leave Galle	Dec. 29
„ Ratnagherry	„ 24	„ Negapatam	„ 31
„ Vingorla	„ 22		Jan.
„ Carwar	„ 23	„ Pondicherry	„ 1
„ Mangalore	„ 24	„ Madras	„ 3
„ Cannanore	„ 25	„ Coconada	„ 5
„ Calicut	„ 25	„ Vizagapatam	„ 6
„ Beypore	„ 26	„ Bimlipatam	„ 6
„ Cochin	„ 26	„ False Point	„ 8
„ Tuticorin	„ 27	„ Arrive Calcutta	„ 9
„ Colombo	„ 28		

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

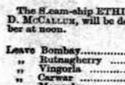
Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingar, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Monday at noon.

The steam-ship COMORIN, 453 tons, 80 H. P., Commander R. J. Turner, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 20th December, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO THE MALABAR COAST.

THE well known First Class Steamer PHLOX, E. Baker, Commander, will leave for the undernoted Ports, every FRIDAY, starting from the Apollo Bunder at 4 P.M.

Unjunwell, Ratnagherry, Joytapoor,
Malwan, Vingoria, Gon, Panjim.

For Freight or Passage apply to Nusserwanjee Kersasjee, Bazar Gate Street, and for Charter to J. Dixon, Apollo Street.

NOTICE.—For the convenience of Christmas Tourists, the Phlox, will leave for Goa and intermediate Ports on Tuesday, 23rd instant, at 4 P.M.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Butchers Island and Oorun.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 8	3 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 9

The Dhurumtur Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M.

The Oolwa Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Bombay, 8th November 1867.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.

Steamers LORD CLYDE, GENERAL HAVELOCK, GENERAL OUTRAM, and TILLY.

ONE of the above Steamers will be despatched every week to and from the Malabar Coast, calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days:—

Down Steamers.

Leave Bombay	Saturday.	Leave Cochin	Friday.
„ Ratnagherry	Sunday.	„ Beypore	Saturday.
„ Malwan	„	„ Calicut	„
„ Vingorla	„	„ Tellicherry	„
„ Gon	Monday.	„ Cannanore	„
„ Carwar	„	„ Mangalore	Sunday.
„ Compta	„	„ Compta	Monday.
„ Mangalore	Tuesday.	„ Carwar	„
„ Cannanore	Wednesday.	„ Gon	Tuesday.
„ Tellicherry	„	„ Vingorla	„
„ Calicut	„	„ Malwan	„
„ Beypore	„	„ Ratnagherry	Wednesday.
Arrive Cochin	Thursday.	Arrive Bombay	Thursday.

Up Steamers.

The Steamer LORD CLYDE, Captain Kingcome, will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 4 P.M.

For freight and passage apply to

NOWROJEE BHICAJEE, Manager.

No. 6, Borah Bazaar Street, 20th December, 1869.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE,

(via SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES' touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, and MARSEILLES.

LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—MARC FRAISSINET PERE and FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL, thus dispensing with the necessity of transhipment of Goods and Passengers at Suez and Alexandria.

Freight.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for Aden, Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Malta, Marseilles, Genoa, Leghorn, Civita Vecchia, Naples, Barcelona, and other Continental Ports. They have also made arrangements to forward Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Shippers will have the option, on due notice being given, of detaining at Marseilles Cotton destined for other parts of the Continent; the Freight on same to be regulated at the average rate paid by the same Steamer.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at Marseilles in French money.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

Insurance may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped by their own Steamers. Premium of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles ½ per cent.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
To Aden	£ 25	£ 15
„ Suez	£ 40	£ 22-10
„ Port Said	£ 42	£ 24
„ Marseilles	£ 56	£ 36

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

In accordance with the above, the Steam Ship ASIE, Captain Lapierere, will be despatched from Bombay about the 24th December, and will be followed, at monthly intervals, by large and powerful steamers specially built for this service.

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

Kunkler, Prebswerck, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 16th December, 1869.

FOR LONDON.

To sail early in January 1870, calling at Cannanore if sufficient inducement offer.)

MESSRS. GREEN'S favorite Passenger Ship the WINDSOR CASTLE, Tons 1250, Douglas, Commander. This fine Vessel has excellent accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon. For particulars apply to

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.

Bombay, 29th November 1869.

EXCURSION by STEAMER DURING THIS SEASON.—The undersigned are prepared to LET their STEAM BOAT on HIRE, for the conveyance of Picnic Parties to Elephanta or any other places, either by a single trip or any fixed period as may be arranged.

The Steamer is well adapted for the accommodation of large parties, on moderate terms.

For further particulars apply to

M. B. COHEN & Co.

Victoria Buildings, Elphinstone Circle.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

The best remedy for

Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion; and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for regular use in Warm Climates.

Dinneford & Co., Chemists, London, and of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

N.B.—Ask for Dinneford's Magnesia.

Agents—Treacher & Co., Bombay, Poonah, and Byculla.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, NAPLES, LEGHORN, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st class £40, 2nd class £25. } Exclusive
To Trieste—1st class £53, 2nd class £34. } of Wines.

Passengers by or for our Steamers will be furnished with First-class Tickets between Alexandria and Marseilles by Messrs. Fraissinet & Co.'s line for £10; making the passage-money between Bombay and Marseilles £50, exclusive of transit in Egypt.

We have arranged our departures from Bombay so as to arrive immediately before the departure of Messrs. Fraissinet's Steamer from Alexandria and avoid delay to passengers. The Marseilles Boats leave Alexandria every Thursday morning.

Steamers will leave Bombay every three weeks.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; and Messrs. R. Rubattino and Co., Genoa; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship MAGDALA, 2,200 Tons, Captain Thomson, will be despatched on 22nd December.

STEARNS, ROBART, & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND AMOY.

THE New Steam Ship SINNANZING, 722 tons Register, 250 Horse Power (nominal), built expressly for the China Trade, WILL LEAVE at daylight on the 24TH INSTANT. First Class accommodation for Passengers. For Freight or Passage apply to

DAVID SASSOON & Co.

OVERLAND CARGO.—The S. S. CHINA has brought the CARGOES of the following Vessels:—

ACCELERATED CARGO, Ex

S. S. MASSILIA, from Southampton, 20th November.
„ NYANZA, from Marseilles, 28th November.

UNACCELERATED CARGO, Ex

„ TANJORE, from Southampton, 13th November.
„ MINIA, from Liverpool, 17th November.
„ DELHI, from Marseilles, 21st November.

G. F. HENRY,
Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 20th December 1869.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the District TREASURY at AKOLA will be CLOSED, for the CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS, from THURSDAY, the 23rd instant, to SATURDAY, the 1st proximo, both days inclusive; provision being made for the despatch of emergent business only.

By Order,
C. A. W. DAVIS,
In Charge Treasury.

Akola, 18th December 1869.

BAZAAR of LADIES' WORK, etc.—An EXTENSIVE SALE of valuable LADIES' WORK, embracing handkerchiefs, cushions, children's dresses of all kinds, and a large and varied collection of useful and fancy articles, toys, photographs (Indian and European), engravings, books, working-materials, etc., will BE HELD at the FREE GENERAL ASSEMBLY'S INSTITUTION (entrance from Girgaum and Khetwadi), on TUESDAY the 21st, and WEDNESDAY the 22nd December, between the hours of 10 A.M. and 6 P.M. each day. The whole proceeds will be devoted to the support of Native Female Schools and other kindred purposes.

Bombay, 16th December 1869.

ELPHINSTONE FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION of INDIA, Limited (in Liquidation).—An ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will BE HELD at its Registered Office, No. 2, Church Gate Street, on MONDAY the 10th January 1870, at 3 P.M., to receive the final Report of the Liquidators and Accounts to 31st December 1869, and for the confirmation of such other business as may be brought before the Meeting.

MICHAEL R. DE QUADROS,
MOTICHUND MANECKCHUND, } Liquidators.

Bombay, 9th December 1869.

NOTICE.

To prevent mistakes and disappointment

MR. ADOLPH GABRIEL,

DENTIST,

desires to inform his Friends and Patients that his only place of business in Bombay is at

No. 8 MEADOW STREET, FORT.

Private Entrance, first door in Bell Lane.

THE NEW GLASS

ICE PAILS,

Elegantly mounted in plate, with Spoon complete Rs. 16 With Tongs, complete ..... 22-8 Cash Rs. 20 Credit 25

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

The Company's Stock of Goods for Presentation is replete with new arrivals of every description. Residents in the Mofussil desirous to avail themselves of the selection should communicate their wants in *full time*, in order to prevent disappointment.

ALBUMS

To take one, two, or four Portraits in a page.

CARD CASES

Of Ivory, Mother o' Pearl, Silver, and Tortoiseshell, plain and silver mounted.

CHINA CURIOSITIES;

Comprising Ivory Card Cases, Chess Boards, Glove Boxes, Cigar Cases, Tea Caddies, &c.

DESKS AND WRITING CASES

Of Russia, or Morocco, plain, or richly tooled and gilt.

DRESSING BAGS, AND DRESSING CASES

Very completely and handsomely fitted.

ELECTRO-PLATED GOODS

Of superior finish and thickness of plating.

JEWELLERY

Of the best London manufacture only.

PARIAN STATUETTES

After the first Masters, of the present and past ages, each complete with ebony stand and glass shade.

PENCIL CASES,

Gold, Silver, and Ivory.

RETICULES, AND SEALSKIN HAND BAGS,

A very handsome article.

SCENT CASKETS

In Morocco, Mother o' Pearl, and Tortoiseshell, each containing one, two, three, or four silver-capped bottles.

SILVER GOODS;

Bouquet Holders, Cigar Cases, Testimonial Cups, Salt-Cellars in sets, Snuff Boxes, &c.

SMELLING BOTTLES

Single and Union, a selection of 20 patterns in a variety of colour and cutting.

SMOKERS' CHOICE

Of Cigar Cases, in Silver, Tortoiseshell, and Morocco; Meerschaum Pipes, &c.

TOILET CASES

In Morocco, with the best fittings, &c., all of best Ivory.

VASES

Of Bohemian Glass and Porcelain.

WORK BOXES AND WRITING CASES,

Elegantly finished; of inlaid Woods, Morocco, or Russia.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

CHESSON and WOODHALL'S LIBRARY,

No. 11, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,

AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

NEW BOOKS, MUSIC, &c., EXPECTED BY TO-DAY'S MAIL.

Men, Women, and Ghosts	Rs. 1 0
Warne's Mounted Picture Toy Book for Christmas	3 4
Satires and Epistles of Horace. By Conington	4 4
Frere's The Antipodes and Round the World	13 4
The Holiday Album	2 4
Buckland's Geology and Mineralogy, 2 vols.	9 8
Tom Hood's Comic Annual for 1870	0 10
The Water Babies. By Kingsley (new edition)	3 12
Theological Tables. By Milnes	1 0
The Amateur Mechanic's Workshop	1 0
Court and Times of Queen Elizabeth. By Aitkin	2 4
Adam Smith's Essays	2 4
The Belgravia Christmas Annual	1 10
Punch's Pocket Book for 1870	3 12
Palgrave's Central and Eastern Arabia (new edition)	2 10
Swain on the Knee Joint	1 4
Shadows on the River: a novel	2 4
The Velocipede	1 4
Hood's Poems. Illustrated by Doré	13 4
Guy Deverill	1 8
New Cavalry Regulations	2 12
Midshipman Easy	0 12
Not Wisely but too Well	1 4
Mysteries of Paris	2 8
Mrs. Brown in the Highlands	0 10
Field Exercise (new edition)	0 10
Railway book of Fun	0 12
Lotts' Medical Diary for 1870	1 4
Hall's 1st French Reading Course	1 0
Illustrated London Almanac for 1870	0 10
Cassell's Illustrated Almanac for 1870	0 6
Bow Bells ditto	0 6
Englishwoman's ditto	0 6
Colloway's ditto	0 6
Zadkiel's ditto	0 6
Instruction in Musketry	0 10
Rossini's Stabat Mater (ditto)	0 10
Acis and Galatea (Boosey's edn.)	0 10
Rossini's The Stabat Mater (ditto)	0 10
Opera William Tell, arranged for Pianoforte	0 10
Amber's „ Fra Diavolo „ „	0 10
Standard English Songs for Gentlemen's voices	0 10
26 Baritone and Bass Songs for „ „	0 10
Haunted Hearts: a novel	2 4
Ferguson's Electricity	2 4
Churchill's Midwifery	8 0
Webster's enlarged Dictionary. Illustrated	20 0
Enquire Within upon Everything	1 10
Inglis on Book-keeping	1 0
Bow Bells, monthly parts (July to Dec. 1869)	2 8

NEW SONGS AND MUSIC.

Songs—Penitence, Blue Beard	each 1 8
The Elves Frolic. The Mill Stream and River	„ 1 8
Oh Waly, Waly, up the bank	„ 2 0
A Mother's loving smile	„ 1 8
Pretty Miss Pickett	„ 1 8
Sweet Spirit, hear my Prayer	„ 1 8
Waltzes—Happy Dreams. Troubadour	each 2 0
Blue Bell. Alelwa. Lottie	„ 2 0
Quadrilles—Old Friends. Suez	„ 1 8

MISCELLANEOUS.

Christmas and New Year Welcome Cards	each 1 0
Judson's Aniline Dyes, per box of one dozen	„ 4 0

Bombay, 20th Dec. 1869. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

DAVE CARSON'S MINSTREL AND DRAMATIC TROUPE,

MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, & FRIDAY.

TICKETS to be had at Messrs SOUNDY & Co.'s.

TO-NIGHT! TO NIGHT!! TO-NIGHT!!!

Continued Success of the

GRAND DOUBLE COMPANY.

ANOTHER ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

NEW SONGS! NEW JOKES!! AND LOCAL HITS!!!

BY

DAVE CARSON'S MINSTRELS.

Second time of the original Burlesque, entitled,

THE BABES IN THE WOOD.

Mons. SEMELADIS and Mrs. DAVE CARSON

IN THEIR

PLEASING MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT.

WIT, MIRTH, FUN, MUSIC, FROLIC, AND FRIVOLITY.

In consequence of CHRISTMAS DAY falling on Saturday, THE ENTERTAINMENTS WILL TAKE PLACE ON

MONDAY, 20TH, WEDNESDAY, 22ND, AND FRIDAY, 24TH DECEMBER, FOR THIS WEEK ONLY.

On WEDNESDAY, 22ND DECEMBER, 1869, HIS LAST LEGS.

Concluding with the Musical Burletta,

THE LOAN OF A LOVER.

In active preparation,

A GRAND CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME.

N.B.—The use of Tobacco or Pán is strictly prohibited; plenty of room outside.

NOTICES.

THE UPSTAIRS part of a first-rate Bungalow TO LET in Clare Road, Byculla. For full particulars apply to Mr. P. W. HAMILTON, No. 88, Lower Colaba.

GENERAL BUSINESS HOUSE.

No. 1, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay,

For LANDING AND SHIPPING, LAW AGENCY, SCHEDULE OF INSOLVENCY, ARBITRATION AND COMMISSION.

FRANCIS AZEVEDO.

NOTICE.—The FARM of the GANZA LICENSE in the Island of Bombay will be PUT UP to PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Deputy Commissioner of Customs, P. W.'s office, at 3-0 o'clock on the 31st of December 1869.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

N. DANIEL,
Deputy Commissioner of Customs P. D.

Bombay, Custom House, 17th December 1869.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have made arrangements to REPRESENT the following FIRMS in INDIA; viz.:—

Messrs. PLATT, BROTHERS & Co., LL., Machinists, Oldham, Messrs. HICK, HARGREAVES & Co., Engineers, &c., Bolton, Messrs. D. ADAMSON & Co., Boiler Makers, &c., Newton Moor, near Manchester,

and are now prepared to EXECUTE ORDERS for every description of COTTON MACHINERY, ENGINES, BOILERS and MILL STORES.

GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.

Broach, 22nd November 1869.

NOTICE.—THE ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY having SUSPENDED PAYMENT in accordance with a Telegram received from Head Office, London, VIENNA payable at this Branch will still CONTINUE to be RECEIVED by the undersigned, on behalf of the Provisional Liquidator authorized by the Court of Chancery to receive the same, but such Premia will be returned on 1st January 1870 should re-construction or arrangements with another Company be not carried out.

By order of Directors,
D. McL. SLATER, Secretary,
For Provisional Liquidator.

Bombay, 19th August, 1869.

BOMBAY OMNIBUS and GENERAL CONVEYANCE Co., No. 141, KHETWADDY ROAD.

Light and comfortable BROUGHAMS, SHIGRAMS, SOCIABLES, HANSOMS, BUGGIES, DOG-CARTS, &c. with or without Horses, CAN BE HIRED at short notice, and at moderate charges.

(See Card Circulars.)

Carriages built or repaired on the premises, under the superintendence of Mr. Burdett.

The Farriery is under the supervision of a person of skill and experience.

Horses requiring treatment, or otherwise, received into the Company's Livery Stables, and every attention paid to the animals; as also Horses on Commission Sale.

Carriages and Horses bought, sold, and exchanged.

Office in the Fort, at No. 40, Meadow Street, next to the "Bombay Gazette" office.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

OPENING OF ODOWARRA STATION.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 22nd instant, a PASSENGER STATION will be OPENED at ODOWARRA, situated between the Damaun and Pardee Stations, when 1st, 2nd, and 3rd class Ordinary and 1st and 2nd class Return Tickets will be issued to and from there and all Stations between Bombay and Surat.

J. R. DUXBURY, Traffic Manager.

Fort, 16th December 1869.

BOMBAY, BARODA, & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

RETURN TICKETS, 1st and 2nd Class, between all Stations issued on and after the 20th instant, will be available up to the 3rd proximo.

Private parties ought to make early application to under-signed to ensure sufficient carriage accommodation being provided.

J. R. DUXBURY, Traffic Manager.

Fort, 8th December 1869.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned Banks will be CLOSED for the CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS from FRIDAY, 24th, to WEDNESDAY, 29th December, (both days inclusive); also on SATURDAY, 1st January:—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
F. F. MOIR, Agent.

For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of I. L. and China,
ROBT. CAMPBELL, Agent.

For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
E. J. HADDCASTLE, Manager.

For the National Bank of India (Limited),
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

For the Agra Bank (Limited),
EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
STEVENSON, Agent.

Bombay, 6th December 1869.

NOTICE! NOTICE!!—POSTPONEMENT OF SALE.—The SALE of STORES, &c., belonging to the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company, advertised as under for the past few days, as to take place on the 20th instant, has been POSTPONED to TUESDAY, the 11th January 1870, in consequence of the Christmas Holidays.

AUCTION SALE of a VARIETY of PLANT, STORES, and OTHER MATERIALS at the B. B. and C. I. RAILWAY Co.'s STORES, PAREL.—On TUESDAY, the 11th January, 1870, and following days, Sale commencing at or shortly after Noon, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to PUBLIC AUCTION, at the B. B. & C. I. Railway Stores, at Parell, on the Forns Road, leading from below the Byculla Railway Bridge to Mahim, a variety of Railway and Contractors' Stores of all sorts, comprising, anvils, augurs, chisels, hammers, screw nails, cast steel, bar and rod iron, furnace bars, copper, contractors' rails, anvils, files, winches, jacks, forge, bellows, picks, brick moulds, lanterns, a variety of carpenter's tools, paint, pitch oakum, &c.

N. B.—Catalogues are being published detailing and describing each lot, and the Stores will be on view, a week before the day of sale.

NOTICE.—TENDERS will be received at the Office of the Superintendent of Marine up to 1 P.M. on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, from persons willing to SUPPLY SHIP TONNAGE for the conveyance from Mangalore to Calcutta of about eighty tons of Amandovi Coir, be the same more or less, which is ready for shipment.

2. The Tenders must specify the rate per ton of (4) four candies, or two thousand two hundred and forty (2,240) pounds, and the time when the vessel will be at Mangalore to receive the Coir.

3. The Coir will be placed on board in bundles, which must be preserved entire and delivered at Calcutta in like good order and condition according to weight.

4. The Master of the Vessel, or authorized Agent for the Owner at Mangalore, will be required to see the Coir weighed and the bundles counted, and to sign the Bill of Lading or such other document connected with the lading of the article as the Acting Collector of South Canara may require of him.

5. The Freight will be paid in Calcutta on the completion of the delivery of the Coir, in conformity with the terms of the Bill of Lading.

6. The Superintendent of Marine does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent Office, Bombay, 18th December 1869.

BYCULLA IRON WORKS.

RICHARDSON AND ROBSON,

SUCCESSORS TO

MESSRS. DIXON AND Co.,

IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SMITHS, ENGINEERS, AND COMMISSION AGENTS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

COTTON PRESSES, GIRDERS, BOILERS, PUMPS, TANKS, IRON GATES AND RAILINGS, &c., &c.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co., WINE MERCHANTS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN AND HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

DEAN LANE—BOMBAY.

Established in Bombay in the Year 1842, and in London and Bordeaux 1815.

LONDON HOUSES	Wholesale and for Export only—Tower Bonded Vaults. Retail—Charing Cross Railway Arches.
BORDEAUX HOUSE	Wholesale and for Export—Place du Champ de Mars.

REPRESENTATIVES IN

China, Calcutta, Madras,	Colombo, Kurrachee, New York,	New Zealand, Manilla, New Orleans.

WE respectfully solicit a continuance of the commands of Messrs, GENERAL MERCHANTS, and EUROPEAN RESIDENTS of WESTERN INDIA, to whom, from the extensive nature of our business, we can offer better terms and better value than any other House in Bombay.

Being IMPORTERS on the LONDON and BORDEAUX Markets, we are, of necessity, in the most favourable position to supply the public with genuine Wines and Spirits on favourable terms, and from our experience, derived from over FIFTY YEARS' trading in them, we confidently assert our ability to please all tastes, and we solicit comparison with competitors' Brands at our quotations.

We subjoin our LIST OF SELECTED WINES for this market and beg to intimate—

1st. That we cannot execute orders for less than 1 dozen quarts, or 2 dozen pints of either one of them, Liqueurs excepted: these in not less quantities than ½ dozen pints or quarts.

2nd. That our Wines and Spirits are procurable from every respectable General Shopkeeper in Bombay and at Out-stations; they, however, fix their own selling prices for them.

3rd. That our quotations are for delivery from our Godowns, where full examination of all Still Wines prior to delivery is allowed, but we do not take the risk of subsequent breakage.

4th. That our advertised quotations for all Sparkling Wines do not provide for the rejection of ullaged or broken bottles likely to be found in Cases, on arrival, after a long sea voyage. We guarantee each Case to contain its full complement of sound Bottles at time of shipment, but cannot guarantee loss arising from atmospheric or climatic influences; we take this risk by adding Rs. 4 per dozen quarts, and Rs. 2½ per dozen pints to our quotations.

Our Sparkling Wines are not to be equalled at our quotations; we invite comparison.

CLARETS.

(Our own Brand and Shipping.)

		Qts.	Pts.
A 1—Chateau Latour or Mouton, Gold Capsule, Labelled & Branded	per doz.	Rs. 30	per doz. Rs. 16
Chateau Rauzan,	Black capsule,	„	25 0 „ 14 0
Chateau Margaux,	Blue capsule,	„	22 0 „ 12 0
Chateau Palmer,	Blue capsule,	„	22 0 „ 12 0
Chateau Larose,	Yellow capsule,	„	18 8 „ 10 8
St. Julien,	Green capsule,	„	17 0 „ 9 8
Medoc,	Red capsule	„	15 8 „ 9 0
Medoc,	White capsule,	„	13 8	
Sauterne,	Red capsule,	„	22 0 „ 12 0

BURGUNDIES—RED AND WHITE.

(Very Choice—Our own Brand and Shipping.)

Chambertin, Labelled and Branded		Rs.	32 0 Rs. 17 0
Nuits,	ditto	„	26 0	
Macon,	ditto	„	21 0	
Charlis,	ditto	„	22 0	

CHAMPAGNES.

The finest DRY CHAMPAGNES that can be shipped.

(Our own Brand and Shipping.)

Magnums, Finest Dry	Labelled	Rs.	74 0
Finest Dry Sparkling, Gold Foil,	„	„	36 0 Rs. 19 8
Fine Sparkling, Silver Foil	„	„	32 0 „ 17 8
Good Sparkling, Silver Foil	„	„	27 0 „ 14 8
for Ball purposes			

GERMAN WINES.

(Our own Brand and Shipping.)

Nonpareil Sparkling Hock and Moselle, Gold foil, Labelled and Branded		Rs.	36 to 19 8
Sparkling Hock and Muscatee Moselle, Silver foil		„	32 „ 17 8
Moselle, Still, Marcobrunner		„	34 „ „
„ „ Braunberger		„	25 „ „
Hock, „ Johannisberger		„	42 „ 17 0
„ „ Forster Traminer		„	34 „ „
„ „ Rudesheimer		„	20 „ 14 0
„ „ Hochheimer		„	23 „ 12 8

SHERRIES.

Specially selected for tropical consumption.

(Our own Brand.)

		Qts.	Pts.
Amontillado, very choice and superior		Rs.	32 0
Amoroso, very choice, full flavored, soft, pale		„	28 0
Sherry, Green seal, full bodied, light gold colour, nutty and dry		„	22 0
do. Blue seal, very pale and dry and delicate		„	22 0
do. Brown seal, pale dry and delicate		„	22 0
do. Yellow seal, pale and dry, an excellent Dinner Wine		„	18 8
do. White seal, ordinary Dinner Wine		„	15 8
Massala, Virgin Pale		„	15 8
Madeira, East India (one voyage), very choice		„	33 0

PORTS.

(Our own Brand.)

	Qts.	Pts.
A 1.—Old Crusted, choice	Rs.	36 0
A 1 Gold seal, an Invalid's Wine, full & fruity	„	30 0
Black seal, a Dessert Wine—mature	„	24 8 14 0
Red seal.—a good quality Wine	„	18 0

SPIRITS.

The undermentioned Spirits of our own Shipping and Brand are protected by Patent Trade Mark Capsules and Labels. These Labels were in shape (Heart-shape) originated by us in 1849, and have since been continuously affixed to all Bottles containing our well-known Cognacs. Some of our competitors have recently introduced totally distinct quality Cognacs with same shaped Labels and distinguishing Seals. Healthy competition we invite, but fraudulent imitations we think it right to expose:—

Cognac, superior, very Old Pale Black capsule		Rs.	32
Cognac, superior, Old Pale	Yellow capsule	„	28
Cognac, Pale,	White capsule	„	25
Rum, Superior Old Jamaica, 1st quality	Do.	„	22
Gin, London Old Tom, 1st quality	Do.	„	21
Whisky, 1st quality, Irish	Do.	„	23
„ „ Scotch	Do.	„	21
Geneva, in flasks (1 dozen in a case)	Do.	„	21

LIQUEURS,

OF THE BEST MANUFACTURERS.

The finest: cheap French imitations we do not ship.

	Qts.	Pts.
Curacao, finest; Amsterdam, Orange or White	Rs.	40 22 0
Maraschino di Zara,	„	40 22 0
Cherry Brandy, best Copenhagen	„	30 16 0
Orange Bitters (the best)	„	20

We take shipping orders for wines in wood.

CLARETS, at from £10 (advancing £5 per Hhd.) to £100 in Bordeaux.

SHERRIES, at from £30 (advancing £10 per Butt) to £250, in Cadiz or London.

PORTS, at from £26 (advancing £10 per Pipe) to £180, in Oporto or London.

COGNACS, and other Spirits according to age, at per Gallon.

TERMS.

To private Customers we allow 5 per cent. discount off our published quotations for payments made within a month from purchase.

Three months' credit allowed to appro

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

SOME inquiry for Colabas at Rs. 1,575 for cash. All the time-bargain transactions of the 15th of January are cancelled.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomd. value of sh.	Paid up.	Last dist. dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	10 p.c.	Agra Bank	120
24,000	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,500
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	622½
10,000	500	100		Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	1892
6,250	1,000	all	12 p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1,500
30,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L. & China	230
40,000	200	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of L. & C.	190
37,500	250	125	8 do.	National Bank of India	126
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	440

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	5,000	all	Rs. 65	Colaba Land Co.	1,575
10,800	1,000	all	Rs. 20	Elphinstone Land	1,005
10,800	1,000	650	11-14	Do. New	630
18,000	150	all	Nil	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	170
2,000	5,000	4,100	Nil	Mazagon Land	1,110
5,000	2,000	1,400	Nil	Port Canning	370

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	800
500	2,500	all	20 p.c.	Alliance Spinning	1,680
100	5,000	all	...	Bombay	2,950
300	500	all	10 p.c.	Bombay United	720
800	500	all	...	Broach Mills	205
9-0	2,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,375
750	2,000	all	15 p.c.	Great Eastern	1,370
500	1,000	all	50	Manockji Petit's	705
2,000	2,500	all	...	Oriental	1,375
600	2,500	2,300	...	Royal	1,375

(* For the half year.)

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£22	218.3.6	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	240
...	£20	09.1.5	do.	Do. New £20 shares	198
...	£ 6	43.10.2	do.	Do.	...
...	£30	1,980	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
...	£18	196.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	200

PRESS COMPANIES.

120	5,000	2,500	350 ps.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,250
200	2,000	1,100	10 do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	625
250	3,000	850	60 do.	Alexandra Press Co.	675
...	12,000	11,000	200 do.	Apollo Press Co.	8,600
200	2,000	all	275 do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,200
200	500	all	93 do.	Do. New	535
500	1,000	all	300 do.	Colaba Press Co.	9,000
350	2,000	all	...	East India Press Co	1,125
150	9,500	all	1000	Fort Press Co.	2,200
300	2,000	1,900		Framji Cowasji Press	925
200	6,000	all	246 ps.	Hydraulic Press Co.	3,760
3000	9,000	2,000	100 ps.	Kurrachee Press Co.	980
2,500	1,000	500		Mofus. Press & G. Co.	230
125	2,500	all	350*	Prince of Wales Press	3,000
225	2,000	250	200 ps.	Victoria Press, Madras	1,050
150	2,000	all		Tinnevelly Press Co.	1,600

(* Per share for the half-year.)

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

5,200	1,750	Nov. '68	Back Bay Co.	510
3,500	2,400	...	B'bay & Bengal S. S.	1:0
5,000	2,400	...	Bombay Ship Co.	100

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

	Date of Liquidation.		
500	50 Jan. '36	Bank of Bombay	50
25	13½	Do. China	5½
200	35 Sept. '67	B'bay Trdg & B'kg	6
200	40 Sept. '67	Brokers' Bank	15
250	... Mar. '68	Central Bank	2½
...	...	East India Bank	15–16
...	10 Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	6
200	68 May '67	Royal Bank	7
130	74 Apr. '67	Old Financial	1

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 11¼d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	1/11 15/16 to 1/11
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1/11½ to 1/11 15/16d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	2/0 1/16 to 2/0½
Calcutta	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight	100 par.
Do.	60 days' sight	99½
Madras	At sight	100½
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
China	60 Do. do.	222

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs.	10-6
Bank of England Notes	,,	10-4
Carolus	,,	290
Mexican Dollars	,,	220
Five-Franc Pieces	,,	203
Bar Silver	,,	106-1
Gold Leaf	,,	15-10
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	,,	16
Australian Gold	,,	196-9

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	4	per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6	,,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent.	¶13
Five per cent.	101 to 102
Four per cent.	94
Five per cent. (Public Works Loan)	94
Five per cent. Debenture Loan 1865-67	103
15 years' Debenture Loans	103
10 years' do. do.	108
5 years' do. do.	106½
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	104
Do. Do. Market Rate	106

CALCUTTA.—14TH DECEMBER, 1869.

Government Securities.—The transactions reported were at the following rates:—4 per cents one lot at Rs. 93-14, and three or four at Rs. 94-0, or 6-2 to 6-0 discount. 5 per cents of 1856-57 were bought at Rs. 103-4, and small pieces at Rs. 103-8 to 366-10. 5½ per cents were placed at Rs. 112-12.

Port Canning Land Investment, &c., Co's shares at Rs. 280 and 30 at Rs. 285.—*Englishman.*

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 18.

Sadlier, Captain, 9th B. Royal Artillery, on duty, from England.
Bond, Captain, 9th B. Royal Artillery, on duty, from England.
Brownell, Lieutenant, 9th B. Royal Artillery, on duty, from England.
Stephenson, Lieutenant, 9th B. Royal Artillery, on duty, from England.
Tottenham, Captain, 8th B. Royal Artillery, on duty, from England.
Chapman, Lieutenant, 8th B. Royal Artillery, on duty, from England.
Rahilly, Staff Assistant Surgeon, on duty, from England.
Nelson, Captain, Royal Artillery, on duty, from England.
Gray, Lieutenant Colonel, 25th B. Royal Artillery, on duty from England.
Lyall, Lieutenant, 19th B. Royal Artillery, on duty, from England.
Brown, Staff Assistant Surgeon, Medical Staff, on duty, from England.
Guernsey, Quarter Master, 45th Regiment, on sick leave, from England.
Fryer, Lieutenant, 3-60th Rifles, on sick leave, from England.
Best, Ensign, 104th Foot, to join, from England.
Lonsdale, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on duty, from England.
Leach, Lieutenant, 19th Royal Artillery, on duty, from England.
Goding, Ensign, 45th Foot, on duty, from England.
Waghorn, Staff Assistant Surgeon, Medical Staff, on duty, from England.
Alexander, Captain, Royal Artillery, on duty, from England.
Browne, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on duty, from England.
Clifton, Assistant Surgeon, Royal Horse Artillery, on duty, from England.
Hunter, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Staff, on duty, from Aden.
Haldan, Staff Surgeon, Medical Staff, on duty, from Nusserabad.
Astley, Major, C. S. Musketry, on duty, from Aden.
Tillard, Captain, Royal Artillery, on duty, from England.
Warry, Captain, Royal Artillery, on duty, from England.
Spence, Ensign, 3rd Regiment, on duty, from England.
Kellie, Ensign, 10th Regiment, on duty, from England.
Kynsey, Assistant Surgeon, Royal Artillery, on duty, from England.
Justice, Ensign, 2nd Battalion 21st Fusiliers, on duty, from Malta.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 18.

Gray, Lieutenant Colonel, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Deolalee.
Hosford, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, on duty, to Allahabad.
Nelson, Captain, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Deolalee.
Tyrer, Lieutenant, 3-60th Rifles, on sick leave, to Sholapore.
Astley, Major, C. S. Musketry, on duty, to Poona.
Mard, Captain, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Barrackpore.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—18TH DECEMBER.

London	Cotton	£2 5s. 0d.	Nom. p. ton
	Cases	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 5s. 0d.	,,
	Seeds	£1 10s. 0d.	,,
	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 10s. 0d. to £1 12s. 6d.	,,
Liverpool	Wooden Ships	£1 5s. 0d.	
	Myrabolms & Cair bills	£0 10s. 0d. to £0 12s. 6d.	
	Seeds	£0 15s. 0d. to £1 0s. 0d.	
Havre	Cotton	£2 10s. 9d.	Nominal.
	Coffee	Nominal	
Overland	Steamers	£3 0s. 0d. to £3 10s. 0d.	
	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 6	per bale.
China	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30	per chest.
	Sailing Ships		Nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3 0 0 to 4 0 0	per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		½ 14 and Calcutta Dis	Charges
Mauritius		8 annas per bag	nominal.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
18	China (s)	Stewart	Suez, Dec. 5.
	Oriental (s)	Turner	Bussorah, Dec. 2.
	Elphinstone (s)	Duguy	Goa, Dec. 13.
	Sir J. R. Carnac (s)	Guiselar	Cutch Mandvee, Sept. 14
	Migrator	Strahlendorff	Zanzibar, Oct. 25.
	Banshee	Cuthbert	Bunder Abbas, Dec. 9.
19	Orissa (s)	Anderson	Hongkong, Nov. 30.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
17	H. M.'s Earl Canning (s)	Tolputt	Kurrachee.
	Dacca (s)	Day	Kurrachee.
18	Connemara	Hughes	Akyab.
	St. Albans	Pike	Point de Galle.
	General Havelock (s)	Drewitz	Malabar Coast.
	General Outram (s)	Teasdale	Malabar Coast.
	Golconda (s)	Coleman	Aden and Suez.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances on Saturday last:—
Ship Baldowan, Watt, to Colombo.
Ship Malta, Corrigall, to Rangoon.
Ship C. N., Miller, to Calcutta.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday last:—
Steamer Elphinstone, to Malabar Coast.
Schooner Phillipine, to Mozambique.

BENGAL.

The Telegraph of December 13th, has the following:—
DEPARTURE.—Ship West Ridge.

The Telegraph of December 14th, has the following:—
ARRIVAL.—Steamer Euphrates, [B] J C Sharp, Bombay 27th November, touched at Coasting Ports.
DEPARTURES.—Ship Cavanjah, and Barque Canton Carpenter.

Passengers per Steamer Euphrates.—Colonel Macaulay from Madras. Dr and Mrs Aslem and Mr Dyar from Vizagapatam, Major Gordon from Gopaulpore, Mr Geddes from False Point.

The following is a list of passengers sailing per Ship Nile for England on the 16th instant:—

Mrs Clay and four children, Miss Rust, Mr Bailis, Mrs McMullin, two Misses McMullin, Captain and Mrs Ramsay and four children, Mrs Doggett and two children, Lieut Bowen, Mrs Robinson, two Misses Robinson, and Mr Robinson, Mrs Banks, Mr Heyward, Lieutenant Goodburn, Mr and Mrs Gordon and two children, Captain and Mrs Sullan and three children, Captain Trail, Lieut James, Mrs James and children, and Ensign D C Stewart; 2nd class—Mr and Mrs Herrington and children, Mr Seale, Mr Samson, and two grooms.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL—December 13th, Cornwallis, —— Gopaulpore.
DEPARTURE—December 15th, Suzanne, —— Pondicherry.

SOCIETY for the PROPAGATION of the GOSPEL in FOREIGN PARTS.—The TENTH ANNUAL COMMEMORATION of the Society's Revived Mission in Bombay will be HELD on S. THOMAS'S DAY, TUESDAY, December 21st, 1869.

A Public Meeting of the Friends and Supporters of the Society will be held in the Durbar Room of the Town Hall at half-past four o'clock in the Morning in the Cathedral on S. Thomas Day, when the proceeds of the Offertory-collection will be handed over to the Kamatipoora Church Fund.

(I) An abstract of the Annual Report for the present year will be read.
(II) Vacancies in the Diocesan Committee will be filled up.
(III) Speeches will be delivered in connection with Mission work.

There will also be a Celebration of Holy Communion at Seven o'clock in the Morning in the Cathedral on S. Thomas Day, when the proceeds of the Offertory-collection will be handed over to the Kamatipoora Church Fund.

C. T. WILSON, M.A.,
Acting Secretary, S. P. G.

Bombay, 20th December 1869.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

CRUICKSHANK—December 4th, at Killadghee, the wife of Lieutenant James H. R. Cruickshank, R.E., of a son.
D'CUNHA—December 8th, at Dámaun, the wife of Mr. Francis D'Cunha, Clerk, Office of the Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division, of a son.

DEATH.

HORTON—December 17th, at Bombay, Anne, the beloved wife of Mr. T. W. Horton, Inspector of Police, aged 37 years, deeply regretted.

BENGAL.

MARRIAGES.

SYKES—WYATT—December 13th, at the Baptist Chapel, Circular Road, Calcutta, by the Rev. Albert Williams, Arthur Leslie Sykes, to Emily, second daughter of the late S. G. Wyatt, Esq.
CARTER—STINK—December 13th, at St. John's Church, by the Rev. J. Stephenson, T. E. Carter, Esq., to Elisabeth Ann, eldest daughter of W. Spink, Esq.

DEATH.

COCKBURN—In the train, on his way to Calcutta, near Serampore, Henry Cockburn, aged 38 years 4 months and 10 days.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.

CLARK-KENNEDY—December 11th, at 36 Poonamallee Road, the wife of Lieutenant A. Clark-Kennedy, Acting Sub-Assistant Commissary General, of a daughter.
GRIBBLE—December 10th, at Cuddalore, the wife of J. D. B. Gribble, Esq., M. C. S., of a daughter.
NORTON—December 11th, at Bangalore, the wife of Major E. N. Norton, 30th Regiment N. I., of a son.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.,

BIRTHS.

GIBSON—December 3rd at Peshawur, the wife of A. J. Gibson, Esq., Revenue Survey, of a daughter.
GIBSON—December 4th, at Sealapore, Oudh, the wife of Henry Gibson, Assistant Commissioner, of a daughter.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1869.

IN these days of financial crisis and fresh taxation, it behoves us to look on all sides in search of feasible and appropriate methods for increasing the revenues of the State. It is necessary not only to study the means adopted by civilised nations in the present day, but also to consider whether those indigenous to this country itself, and actually resorted to by independent or semi-independent chiefs in India, are all of them so innately vicious and bad as to be incapable of adoption in our own territories, if not in their original shape, in some modified and improved form. Many of our readers are probably not aware that up to five and twenty years ago there were levied in British India what were called Moturfa taxes, which were neither more nor less than an income tax under another name, taken from artizans and traders of all descriptions. The levy of these taxes was abolished by one stroke of the pen on the enactment of Act XIX. of 1844, under the seemingly statesmanlike notion that they acted as an impediment on trade, and yet within a very short period we find ourselves imposing the very same levies in the shape of license and income taxes. In imposing them, moreover, we have made the blunder of trying to carry out by State machinery and the agency of paid officials what can never be thoroughly understood or worked by any but the representatives of the tax-payers themselves. The native method of procedure, one which in our less enlightened days we did not hesitate to adopt, was this. A lump assessment of so many rupees was imposed on, say, the goldsmiths of a particular town. The punchayet, or representatives of the caste, assembled by their patels or chowdries, or head men of some description, met, and apportioned this lump sum on the different members of their caste, or guild, as it may be termed, and Bapoo and Luximon and Purbhoo were informed how much they had to pay, the collections being generally made by the patels or head-men, who received a per-centage commission for their trouble. In this way none escaped, and all paid their quota of assessment. Occasionally, possibly, some obnoxious individual might have a rupee or two put on to him beyond what, on due comparison of his earnings with those of others, he ought in strict equity to have been made liable for, but this was an exceptional case. As a general rule the little public opinion of the caste or of the town exercised such a salutary influence on the proceedings of the punchayets, that their apportionment of the general assessment on individuals, guided by perfect familiarity with every man's ways and means, was fair, and as such was acquiesced in and the money paid without difficulty. Our system of assessment to the income tax, on the contrary, has been such as to inflict the utmost possible personal annoyance on individuals with the least possible result. As long as the burden retained the shape of one on the caste or guild generally, in bearing which all were forced to share in the proportion adjudged by their own fellows, it was not felt one grievous to be borne, but it became a different matter when assessments were made on individuals on an estimate of income framed by a stranger. Those who have had to settle these assessments know on what utterly hap-hazard and unsatisfactory data they had to work, and how ridiculously wide of the mark the assessments often proved when accounts showing the true state of a man's affairs were produced on appeal. The real fact is that a tax, such as the income tax, can only prove tolerably successful as a source of imperial income worked by the paid servants of the State when the incomes of those assessed are to a certain extent exhibited in public by the way in which men live. Among the natives of this country, essentially an unostentatious, where they are not a poor and saving race, outward appearances go for little, and with the few luxuries the religious or caste prejudices of most allow them to indulge in the difference between the style of living of a moderately well off and of a rich individual is hardly perceptible, to a stranger entirely so.

Our aim in these remarks has been chiefly to show that, although the imposition of an income tax on the natives of this country is no new idea, the administration of it can only prove successful when it is completely localised and entrusted to the people themselves on the plan adopted in the Moturfa taxes, as they existed previously to the passing of Act XIX. of 1844. Thus localised, and provision being made against improper action on the part of the punchayets by the supervision of and liberty to appeal to superior officers, let the tax be no longer levied for imperial purposes, but set apart to meet the expenditure on those local wants which now act as a deadweight on the debit side of the imperial budget and prevent its finding its own equilibrium. The Hon. Mr. Strachey's speech in the Legislative Council of India, reported in our columns a short time ago, hit the true blot in our Indian financial system when he broadly stated that local expenditure must be met by local income. Why should local police, local administrative establishments, local education, matters in every civilised country in the world arranged for by local taxation and local management, in India paralyse the efforts of home-bred as well as Indian financiers, dependent for the success of their budgets on the fickleness of the seasons and the uncertainties of the opium market? Let the three or four millions a year now expended from the general Indian exchequer on local objects, such as the above, be provided for by an income and license tax and other imposts suited to the habits of the country raised locally, and, what is equally important, expended locally under the eyes and as far as possible the advice of the tax-payers themselves, and we shall hear no more of deficits. The cost of administration in this country has of late years increased rapidly, and must continue to do so as long as the value of our exports exceeds that of our importations of goods and the difference has to be made up in bullion, for so long will the money value of labour of all kinds, skilled and unskilled, and that of educated as well as of uneducated men, continue to advance. What system of taxation can possibly keep pace with this but one that can feel every throb of the pulse of the national life and adapt itself insensibly to the circumstances of the day? Increasing wages of labour and the consequent increase of cost of local Government can be met by local taxation gradually as they arise, whereas changes in imperial systems of taxation must generally be sudden in their mode of operation and incidence. The one, almost imperceptible in its growth, and looked upon as a common every day burden, creates no alarm, and people have nothing to do but make the best of it: the other, a sudden and strange innovation, introduced to satisfy the apparently insatiable cravings of an unseen and misunderstood myth called the Sirkar, arouses dangerous ideas in the minds of the people which it may not always be easy to dissipate.

ELSEWHERE we print a letter which has been addressed to the Chairman of the Peninsular and Oriental Company describing a serious grievance which some of the passengers of the Nyanza endured at the hands of the Company's agent in Alexandria. We omit names which are in the original because they are needless. The letter is not one of those round robins which the directors of the P. and O. resent as much as if they were a body of general officers in command of their customers; it is from the pen of a single passenger; and it may be hoped that the facts he states will receive fair consideration. It will be seen that passengers were landed in Alexandria hap-hazard, despite the wise warning of Captain Weeks, who is so well known for his attention to the welfare of those who sail with him. Moreover, the agent declared that there was simple accommodation when there was none whatever; and the passengers were finally shunted into a place from which they were compelled to fly at once. They took refuge on board the steamer, from which they ought never to have been sent. It is further stated that the agent at Alexandria so far forgot himself as not to reply to a letter requesting the smallest kind of redress, and asking that due provision should be made for the conveyance of a rather large party, including three ladies, to the shore and the station. The incivility and discourtesy of the man employed and paid to take care of the passengers was thus as marked as it could be. We trust the directors will not fail to remark how strongly it stands out in contrast to the unflagging kindness of Captain Weeks, who has so nobly done his duty to the Company and the public. Nor did the agent fail only to supply transport, he gave such short notice of the time when the train would depart that it became a question whether with the slender means at command the party could get to the railway station in time. Thus he ran the risk of rendering the Company liable for heavy damages arising from detention in Egypt, and showed as much disregard for his employers as he did for their customers.

We have little doubt that the directors will see the propriety of doing justice in this case. Competition is now growing so keen on this route that, independently of the merits of the question, they cannot afford to slight the public. It is only fair to them that defects of administration in their generally fine service should reach their ears.

THE Kurrachee papers report that the health of the 21st Fusiliers is still "most unsatisfactory."

THE Governors of Madras and Bombay were expected to take a trip to Agra this week—a means, we suppose, of passing the time till the Duke comes.

LIEUTENANT ARNOTT, late of the Indian Navy, and commander of the Feroze, has been appointed Master Attendant at Rangoon.

MR. KINDERSLEY, the Judicial Commissioner of Mysore, is expected to succeed Mr. Bowring as Chief Commissioner in a few weeks.

IT is said the Duke of Edinburgh could now make a profit of more than £200,000 by the gold mining shares which he bought in New Zealand. We heartily advise all Bombay speculators to ship for New Zealand at once.

IN consequence of the Lushai Chiefs having shown a disposition to come to terms, Mr. Edgar, the Deputy Commissioner of Cachar, has been authorised to proceed with a strong party of police into the Lushai country to arrange matters.

THE Government of India has given Mr. H. W. Haywood £100 as an acknowledgment of the abundant information and the useful and complete map which he has put at the disposal of Government illustrating his exploration in Central Asia.

THE "Delhi Gazette" says that the officers of the late Indian Engineers as well as those of the late Indian Artillery are about to petition Parliament for the Colonel's allowance of £1,124 per annum after thirty-eight years' service or after twelve years from attaining the substantive rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

MEER AKBAR ALI KHAN, who accompanied the Abyssinian Expedition in a political capacity, has been invested with the Star of India at the Hyderabad Residency, in the presence of the staff and all the heads of the departments. The Nizam's Government is said to be about to bestow a large jagheer on the Meer as a reward for his services to the British.

THE "Indian Daily News" believes that Mr. Oldham's opinion of the Chanda coal is that, although the trial has not secured much favourable testimony, still the work of seeking for better coal should be continued. The specimen already tried by the Railway Company is six per cent. worse than Ranegunge coal, and still more inferior to English coal. The beds as yet bored are of very limited thickness. One thing is determined—Chanda coal burns clean.

A VERY important piece of military news has been brought out by the mail. The "Army and Navy Gazette" of the 27th ult. thus refers to it, but our own military correspondent gives fuller details:—"During this week the Secretary of State for War has had long and frequent interviews with His Royal Highness the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief. As a result of these it is understood that the Commander-in-Chief, with his staff and administrative establishment, will be at once removed from the Horse Guards and located at the War-Office in Pall-mall."

THE India Office (says the "Friend of India") would never have refused to assist the promoters of the Red Sea Telegraph, had the Secretary of State learned the astounding fact that the Indo-European line has cost India a million sterling, while the revenue is barely one per cent. This is the result which Colonel Goldsmid and Mr. G. Kellner's investigations have wrought out. And, except for a few months a year ago, the line has never worked satisfactorily. Severe reductions have been ordered, but they are not likely to cause increased despatch or accuracy in the messages.

"JOHN ANDERSON, my joe, John" has turned up in a London police court and given an account of himself which must make all his countrymen blush. The report says—"An elderly man of doleful appearance was charged at Bow-street, on Friday, Nov. 19, with being drunk and incapable. The gaoler asked, What is your name? The prisoner—Mr. John Anderson. I never harmed any one in my life. I could not help getting drunk, as I am a Scotchman. Mr. Flowers (to Redstall)—He has explained all about it to you? The gaoler—Yes, your worship. He says he could not help it as he was a Scotchman. Mr. Flowers fined him 5s., or seven days."

ACCORDING to a Calcutta contemporary, "Mr. Logan, the Sub-Collector of Malabar, has been deputed to the Laccadives to institute enquiries in regard to the general administration of the islands by H. H. Sultan Ali, Rajah of Cannanore, and especially to sift the cause of the discontent at the unjust manner in which the Prince monopolizes the extensive coir trade. A small steamer from Bombay has been placed at Mr. Logan's disposal, and an escort of police has been allowed him. Some officers of the Great Trigonometrical Survey have also gone to the Laccadives by the same vessel. H. H. Sultan Ali, Rajah, accompanies Mr. Logan."

THE Moulmein paper relates the capture of a Burman criminal who absconded twelve years ago. In 1857 he was employed in the Rangoon circle of the D. P. W. under Captain Grant, and contrived to embezzle Rs. 17,000 of Government money. With this he found his way to Ava, lived there for some time, and then moved into the country of the Red Karens. After a short residence among these wild people he moved about hither and thither till he made his way to Maulmein. He was recognised by the Deputy Conservator of Forests, Dr. Slym, who gave information that led to his arrest and despatch to Rangoon for trial.

A CALCUTTA paper tells us the number of peons and chuprassies that will be required for the Duke and his suite:—not less than one hundred and fifty. Another of the Calcutta journals says "the expected visit of the Duke has not only affected the market in respect to oil, oil burners, iron nails and bamboos, but that the bazaar people, anticipating a large influx of Europeans in Calcutta, have taken time by the forelock, and already commenced raising the price of all articles of European consumption. The high price of food to the beef-eating section of the community will be felt as a serious infliction; and to the poorer classes of Europeans and Eurasians the Duke's visit will be regarded perhaps as a visitation."

"AN Anglo-Indian edition of 'Things Not Generally Known' is," says the Serampore paper, "becoming an absolute necessity. There are so many things we don't know, and should never suspect, that are facts nevertheless. In presence of a deficit, of retrenchments, of officers thrown out of employment, of public works stopped, we hear that an extra pension of £100 per annum has been granted to the late commandant of invalid soldiers at Chunar. The Army List makes no mention of special services rendered by Captain the Hon'ble C. J. D. Arbuthnott. Those who have known that officer since he entered the army are equally in the dark as to his peculiar merits. And the sum sanctioned is equal to the good service pension given to the most gallant and deserving of Her Majesty's officers. There must be virtue in being Honourable, and reward likewise."

A CALCUTTA correspondent writes to our Allahabad contemporary on the 14th instant—"There is no present certainty about the rumoured employment of Indian officers in Persia—no *authentic* news in fact, one way or other. Your High Court Judges are not to be 'thinned out;' nor is Sir Walter's pay to be docked. More 'balm in Gilead' still,—the number of Deputy Inspectors-General of the Indian Army is not to be diminished:—no prospect of it whatever. The Presidency Division is to be abolished shortly, and a first-class Brigade raised out of the ruins: Darjeeling going to Allahabad. General Beatson positively goes home; so there will be a command for General Travers, should you of Allahabad be fated to lose a pleasant neighbour within three or four months. I think there is a strong probability of Sir William Mansfield's tenure of office being prolonged over next summer; so do others better up in these matters than I."

THE "Friend" understands that the grievances of Indian medical officers are at last to find expression in Parliament. A member who has frequently advocated the claims of the Indian Medical Service has been asked to put a question to Mr. Grant Duff next session, regarding the number and qualifications of the candidates examined in August last; to enquire why the consolidated pay of a regimental surgeon includes a less staff salary than that of the commandant, wing commandant, or adjutant of a native regiment; and why the Medical Service alone should be deprived of the pecuniary advantages of the new furlough rules by the refusal of Government to allow Indian medical officers on furlough to draw 50 per cent of the staff salary included in the consolidated pay of their rank. The position forced upon medical officers by the new rule is, remarks our contemporary, a most invidious one, and any agitation for justice will doubtless receive warm support from the bulk of the service.

SOMEWHAT extraordinary stories (says the "Friend of India") reach us from time to time regarding the Nawab Nazim of Bengal, his position in English society, and his claims on the India Office. It would be well for himself if he were safely back in Moorshedabad. Then we hear of a suit brought against the Nawab by his former secretary for ten lakhs of rupees, and of His Highness being saved from arrest only by depositing his jewels with a banker. He is said to be deeply in debt at a truly oriental rate of interest, and yet to be demanding the reversal of the arrangements made by the Secretary of State and the Government of India, under which the Dowan was recognised as an officer of Government for the management not only of the Nawab's private affairs but of the Nizamut property generally. If the home authorities are not very cautious in referring every question connected with the Nizamut to the Governor General, before making promises or holding out hopes, India will be saddled with questions compared with which the Mysore Government and Carnatic Debt are trifling.

CALCUTTA.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

15TH DECEMBER.

"For whom is that salute?" I asked this morning. "For Ulwur, I think," was the answer. "And to how many guns is he entitled?" I enquired. "Oh, I don't know *how* many these beggars get," replied the young gentleman, who was preparing to accompany Lord Napier and Sir Seymour Fitzgerald to the Calcutta Mint. I endeavoured to impress upon Sabretache that he had spoken disrespectfully of a highly respectable Rajpootana Prince, but if you had heard his chuckle you would have readily estimated how plentiful Rajahs, Maharajahs, and other notabilities have become in Calcutta. A salute on Tuesday announced that Mr Fitzjames Stephens had taken the usual oaths and his seat in Council as the legal member. The Maharajah of Vizianagram is expected in a day or two, but I believe that he is not entitled to a salute beyond the limits of the Madras presidency. He has striven hard for some concession in this way, but although he is a superior man and generally esteemed, yet he is nothing more than a zemindar of ancient family, and placing him on a footing with the chiefs of Rajpootana would not be politic. In the Madras presidency the titularies are so few that the Maharajah of Vizianagram is a "prince among them;" the Maharajah of Burdwan is wealthier than the other, but he cannot obtain even the honour the latter possesses of a salute within certain limits. Perhaps you have never heard of the Burdwan Rajah, in his desire to secure a salute, having subsidized a Calcutta paper to back him, and that when his request went to Government one of the papers forwarded with it by the Commissioner of the Division contained the details of the subsidy, the particulars of which some unfaithful servant at Burdwan had betrayed! Vizianagram will be the only rajah from Madras; Chetties, Moodeliers, and Jyers are rarely met with in Calcutta, "boys" and other servants being the principal representatives of Madras in the streets of the city. I imagined that several Hindoo gentlemen would have followed Lord Napier from Madras, as it is not likely that His Royal Highness the Duke will visit that port; but Parsees are the only visitors from the other presidencies. Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy and party arrived here on Monday and are the guests of Mr. Manockjee Rustomjee, one of our merchants. Sir Seymour Fitzgerald's voyage down the coast, his rapid journey across the peninsula, and his voyage up the bay might teach natives how to travel, but the speed ought to be a lesson to the Post Office likewise, for the department is notoriously wanting in energy. The English mail is often delivered here simultaneously with the Bombay papers which contain the intelligence by that very mail, the time the latter take in publishing representing the loss to us. Again we are frequently indebted to the Bombay papers for Madras and even Straits and China news; a paper by dawk from Madras not reaching us until the day after the Bombay papers containing extracts from it!

I have never observed such bustle in the city as there has been this week. Government House is the centre with Old Court House Street as a radius. Orderlies are riding about, and five or six times a day you observe carriages with scarleted outriders and galloping bodyguards dashing in and out of the gateways. The highway of trade is crowded with carriages which policemen vainly order to "move on." I looked in this morning at a well-known hair-dresser's establishment, and staring the visitor was a small mountain of wigs, all for the Fancy Ball. In the private room I observed a gentleman in ordinary frock coat fitting a cardinal's cap over a wig, which of course were snatched off the moment I was observed. "For the past fortnight I have refused orders for hair-dressing on the day of the Fancy Ball. I really dread the day, sir," said the proprietor of the establishment. "All orders suspended to get on with the Fancy Ball work," is the invariable response in every shop.

The *impresario* of the Opera and the manager of the Theatre have been besieged for books and patterns of costumes, the few to be had in the libraries having been taken up in anticipation by the tailors and dressmakers. About seven or eight hundred have been invited to the ball, which promises to be grand, but I think the illumination of the city will be by far the grandest event of the visit—stars, jets, devices and bamboos disfigure the fronts of the shops and public buildings, and oil-burners have risen in price from seven to a hundred and seventeen rupees a thousand. Beadon Square, in the heart of the native portion of the city, will be made the most attractive centre, on the principle that the majority of contributors to the illumination fund are natives, but I think that Government House, Old Court House Street, and Tank Square will make the best impression. On the north of the Square is the long range of the new historical Writers' Buildings, on the west the huge Post Office, the dome of which will be ribbed with lights, on the east a number of shops and the Currency Office where Sir Richard Temple has taken up his official residence, and on the south the Dalhousie Institute. A pyrotechnic fountain will play in the centre of the tank, on which hundreds of lights will be set afloat. The native houses are so crowded that half a dozen lamps at the door of each would lighten up the longest street. Unfortunately an impression prevails, caused and fostered by officious policemen, that there is an order to illuminate. Mr. Hogg, our Commissioner of Police, called upon the people by beat of drum to take part in the illumination. But to the native the idea is ridiculous: of a population being invited to do anything by the Government: a command he can comprehend. One of the papers spoke of this, and of the possibility of native policemen making the arrival of the Duke an opportunity for extortion. The Commissioner of Police might have been grateful for the hint, but he has accused the journal of disloyalty and subjected it to the penalty of being deprived of the list of subscribers to the illumination fund hitherto published in its columns. The cream of the joke is that Mr. Hogg, who has taken the lead in all matters pertaining to the public reception of the Duke, has been heard to say that he would willingly have subscribed five hundred rupees to have kept H. R. H. away! With the Justices, likewise, Mr

MILITARY LETTER.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

26TH NOVEMBER.

MR. CARDWELL has frequently been reproached with a tentative timidity, and there is no doubt that he never will err in administrative measures on the side of temerity, but he is of a firm and unyielding disposition when once he has made up his mind. Those who imagine that he will not take any decided measures in army reform next year will be surprised when the estimates are laid upon the table of the House of Commons. In the first place it is already decided that the office of the Commander-in-Chief will be removed from the Horse Guards, and will be placed in the War Office under the Secretary of State for War. This will cause a considerable reduction of the staff at both the War Office and the Horse Guards. At the former the military permanent Under-Secretary of State will cease to exist; at the latter, the departments of the Adjutant-General and Quartermaster-General. The Secretary of State will then be virtually as well as theoretically the head of the army. Under his control he will have, at his right hand, the Commander-in-Chief, who, assisted by the chief of the staff and a Military Secretary, will perform all duties connected with the drill, discipline, and promotion of the army. On the left hand of the Commander-in-Chief will be the Controller-in-Chief, who will be responsible to the Secretary of State for War for all matters of supply and transport. The Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for War will be the financial officer of the War Office, and will have under his control the pay and accountant's branches. That these changes will lead to a great reduction in expense, and to a great increase in efficiency of working is indisputable. The latter is an enormous advantage to the army in general; the former is of great importance, especially at the present moment.

Every reduction of expenditure which can be effected in the staff must be eagerly desired by those who wish to see as light a reduction as possible in battalions and regiments. Still in these there must unfortunately be reductions, and it is all but decided that seven second battalions and four regiments of cavalry must, in consequence of the reductions pressed for from India, disappear from the Army List. How these battalions and regiments are to be selected is not yet settled, but it is feared that, however they may be taken, the officers must be placed upon half-pay. This is a conclusion to be deprecated, and one which it may be almost safely averred would not have been arrived at had it not been for the reductions so eagerly demanded in India. In the meantime no further appointments are to be made to ensigncies or cornetcies in the army, and we may fear that there must ensue a considerable stagnation of all promotion.

The changes thus proposed would be more pleasing were it not for the formidable reduction of officers with which they are accompanied, but it must be borne in mind that the alterations in the staff of the army are not only independent of the reduction of combatants, but are even conducive to their maintenance. The object of the Secretary of State for War is to save money certainly, but that is by no means his only purpose. He desires to maintain the army efficient, and it is extremely doubtful whether a single battalion or regiment would have been disintegrated had it not been for the sudden demand for reduction in India. Every saving that can be made in staff appointments will be so much that can be spared to retain combatants. The staff of the army is confessedly too large, and the existence of the dual government of the War Office and Horse Guards has for years past been an absurdity which has hampered the well-being of the army, and which it is surprising has been so long tolerated.

Notwithstanding the unpleasant feature of reductions in the foreground, better days seem dawning on the army. There can be no doubt that under a more direct War Office administration there will be less exercise of interest and patronage in promotions and appointments, and the best man will have more chance of gaining the top of the tree. But this is not all; it seems that there will be a still wider field to which the deserving officer can more rapidly climb than the undeserving, for the recommendation of the royal commission on purchase in the army which suggested that the appointments to the command of regiments should be made by selection without purchase is almost certain to be carried into effect next year, and one purchase step at least will disappear from the army. At the same time it is very probable that the rank of ensign may disappear, and it is not impossible that the rank of major will share a similar fate, and that in future the only two steps to be purchased will be those of lieutenant and captain. If these ideas are carried out, what an improvement they will effect? The command of a regiment, and with it the happiness and welfare of hundreds and hundreds of human beings, will no longer be entrusted to the charge of any man who may remain sufficiently long in the service and have sufficient money to purchase his promotion. It is not right that it should be. Surely the command of a regiment is a position of as much importance and of as much trust as any appointment on the staff: yet the former is bestowed upon senior officers at random, while the latter is always given by careful selection to, theoretically at least the best men. A staff officer may on rare occasions have more important duties to perform than the commanding officer of a regiment, but, as a general rule, the duties of the latter are more arduous, require more tact and temper, and more perception of human nature than do those of even the highest situations on the staff. On the whole the army may be congratulated on the prospect of Mr. Cardwell's ministry; supported by such an able administrative as Lord Northbrook, he is certain to do much for the good of the service, for his desire is to increase its efficiency and its attractions, and he has the power to carry out his desires. The officers of the army in England are beginning quickly to perceive what the outer world has ere this long well known, that the best friends of the army are to be found in the Liberal ranks and at the War Office in opposition to the Conservatives and the Horse Guards. They are also beginning to perceive the terrible thraldom of the purchase system. The over-regulation prices are rising so rapidly that it is unknown to what height they may come, unless speedily checked. One cavalry regiment is now receiving a new commanding officer, who pays the enormous price of £17,850 for his command. How can this endure? either all men of moderate means must be driven out of the army or the purchase system must be checked. No man could afford to go for service with the whole of his fortune invested in his commission with the certainty of its loss in case of his death. It will certainly be a great step in the right direction to find that promotion to the rank of field officer is for the future to be made, without purchase, by selection. Such a change is one from which no one could suffer, as of course the State must compensate those who have invested over-regulation money in their commissions when they can no longer have the chance of realising it.

In consequence of the changes recommended by the Commission on Military Education, it is said that the governorship of the Royal Military College at Sandhurst will in future be placed in the hands of a Colonel instead of a General Officer, and it is also said that Colonel C. C. Chesney, R. E., may be selected for the post.

The death is announced of Major-General John McCoy, Royal Artillery. By his demise Colonel H. S. Rowan, C.B., Royal Artillery, will be promoted to the rank of Major-General; Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel C. T. Du Plat to that of full Colonel; and Lieutenant-Colonel G. H. J. A. Fraser will be removed from the seconded to the active list.

The good service pension, vacant by the appointment of Major-General Sir R. Walpole, K.C.B., to the colonelcy of the 65th Regiment, has been bestowed upon Colonel C. J. Foster, late of the 16th Lancers. Colonel Foster served in the Afghanistan campaign, including the siege and capture of Ghuznee, the campaign on the Sutlej, was present at the battles of Budiwal and Aliwal, and also at Sobraon.

The new Mutiny Act for the year 1870-71 has been prepared at the office of the Judge Advocate General, and submitted to the authorities. It is much shorter, simpler, and terser than that at present existing.

It is understood that from the 1st April next the head quarters of the Irish Cavalry Brigade will be located at Newbridge, and the General Officer commanding the Cavalry Brigade will command the troops at the Curragh camp. Thus one Major-General's command will be abolished in Ireland, as Major-General Borton will be moved from the camp to Dublin to command the infantry in garrison instead of Major-General McMurdo.

ENGLISH PAPERS TO NOV. 27.

BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

[THROUGH OUR OWN AGENT.]

ARMY NEWS.

(*Army & Navy Gazette*, Nov. 27)

It is not impossible that the recommendation of the Royal Commission on purchase in the Army, which advised that appointments to the rank of regimental lieutenant-colonel should in future be made by selection without purchase, may be definitely adopted and carried into effect next year.

It is probable that among other changes in the constitution of the staff of the Army at the commencement of the next financial year the Topographical Department of the War Office will be removed from the charge of the Director of the Ordnance Survey, and will be placed in more direct communication with the Secretary of State.

Captain the Hon. C. Edwardes, of the Rifle Brigade, has been appointed Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General at Aldershot.

By the death of Major-General M'Coy, Royal Artillery, Colonel H. S. Rowan, C. B., Royal Artillery, will be promoted to the rank of major-general, and a step will go through the regiment of Artillery.

Major C. E. S. Gleig, half pay, late 14th Foot, will attain the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the Army, in succession to Major-General M'Coy, R.A., deceased.

As we anticipated last week, the good-service pension vacant by the appointment of Major-General Sir R. Walpole, K.C.B., to the colonelcy of the 65th Regiment has been bestowed upon Colonel C. J. Foster, late of the 16th Lancers. Colonel Foster served with the 16th Lancers during the campaign in Affghanistan, under Lord Keane, including the siege and capture of Ghuznee. He served also at the battle of Maharajpore and in the campaign in the Sutlej in 1846, including the battles of Buddiwal, Aliwal, and Sobraon.

We are glad to notice that several commanding officers of regiments have adopted the system of teaching their men something useful and interesting during the winter months, instead of confining them to the dreary and monotonous marches out which used formerly to be the standard exercises of the non-drill season. The 10th Hussars have been lately practising outpost duty on the swelling downs and breezy uplands along the southern coast, and in our regimental intelligence will be found a description of some of the same really useful drill carried out by the 9th Lancers during this week in the valley of the Thames. Would that these examples were more generally followed, and were extended to the other branches of the service as well as the cavalry.

After many long years of service, Mr. Drake is about to retire from the post of Assistant to the Military Secretary at the Horse Guards. None can grudge Mr. Drake his well-earned repose, but we are sure that we only express the opinion of every officer in the Army when we regret that the time has arrived when one so affable, so universally courteous, and so painstaking is about to relinquish his active duties. The officers who have visited Mr. Drake's office—and hardly an officer in the service has not done so on some occasion—have ever found him a firm and conscientious, though a kindly official, who spared himself no trouble or exertion to oblige every one as far as he could, consistently with a steady maintenance of the regulations of the service. Mr. Drake will quit official life followed by the heartfelt good wishes of a large circle of public as well as of private friends.

We hear that the troops quartered in Glasgow have been confined to barracks during the election of a member of Parliament to represent the Glasgow and Aberdeen Universities. This election is conducted by means of voting-papers. There is no chance of riot or disturbance during the time when it is proceeding, and it lasts for five days. Why it can be never have been intended by the framers of the Act of Parliament that, in such cases, troops should be confined to barracks for five days without any apparent necessity. It would seem as if the law had been administered, in this case, not according to its spirit, but strictly according to letter.

It will be seen from another colour that the Guard's Institute is to be retained, and not to be sold to defray the debt secured upon the property. This is certainly a matter for congratulation. The Institute has been of great benefit not only to the brigade of Guards, but also to many soldiers of the line visiting London or stationed in the metropolis. The advantages of the Institute are open to the whole Army; but its expenses are heavy, and are a serious drain on the Household Brigade. At the present moment funds are particularly required; and we cordially invite the attention of the Army at large to the necessities of an institution which offers so many advantages to all soldiers.

The vacancy caused in the office of the Commander-in-Chief by the retirement of Mr. Drake will be filled by the promotion of Mr. Freeth, who will become the Senior Assistant to the Military Secretary. The vacancy caused by the promotion of Mr. Freeth will be filled by Mr. Coleman.

By the death of Brigadier-General J. McK. Taylor, Bombay Cavalry, on the 2nd November, Brigadier-General J. Forbes, C.B., Bombay Cavalry, succeeds to colonel's allowances and retires from his command. Thus two brigades become vacant in the Bombay Presidency. It is doubtful whether their future commanders will be appointed until the reductions which are now being discussed have been finally decided upon

In consequence of the changes proposed by the Royal Commission on Military Education, it is probable that the control of the Royal Military College, at Sandhurst, may be entrusted to an officer of considerably lower rank than at present—in fact, to a field instead of to a general officer, and it is rumoured that Lieutenant-Colonel Chesney, R.E., may be selected for the post.

In the matter of deciding upon the best description of rifles for the Army, the United States authorities have been long in making up their minds but seem at last to have determined to beat the rest of the world. It is said that they are about to adopt a repeating rifle for the Infantry, and carbines for the cavalry, each with twelve chambers; the calibre of both weapons as also of the revolver to be the same, and to be small enough to enable the men to carry 180 rounds when going into action.

The Berlin journals state that during the autumn evolutions of the second corps of the Prussian Army it was found that telegraphic communication could be established at the rate of four hours per German mile (four and three-fifths English), under favourable circumstances, while from six to seven hours were required for the same distance when the ground presented extraordinary difficulties. The removal of the wire was accomplished in from two hours to two hours and a-half the German mile. The posts and wires were excellent but some faults were found with the insulating material.

THE "SPECTATOR'S" NOTES.

(*Spectator*, Nov. 27.)

THE Tipperary Election has been a great triumph for the worst kind of Fenian terrorism. It began on Monday with a very disorderly hustings scene, in which a Catholic priest, by name Ryan, said:—"The people are now acting on a new, patent, and most successful principle—mind you, I am not praising it; as a priest, I am a man of peace—but now one brother will not trust another with the secret, nor the father the son, nor the son the father, with what he intends to do. He goes out, he takes his revolver, and he tumbles his landlord." A man of peace, indeed! The priest who used such language of vile deeds is infinitely more guilty of murder in the sight of God than many of the ignorant creatures who, hearing their priest speak thus, may probably carry out the plan he describes so jocularly. Father Ryan has, however, we believe, been repeatedly suspended for similar acts of political brutality. O'Donovan Rossa, a Fenian convict, was proposed, and the show of hands was declared to be in his favour, Mr. Heron, the Liberal candidate, scarcely getting a hearing.

And as was the nomination, so was the polling. Plenty of threats had been circulated by the Fenians against those who should dare to support Mr. Heron, so that, as we have pointed out elsewhere, more than two-thirds of the ordinary number of votes were never given at all. O'Donovan Rossa was carried by a majority of 102, the poll showing 1,030 for Mr. Heron, 1,132 for the Fenian convict. Of course, the election as regards O'Donovan is void. And Mr. Heron will be entitled to take his seat, if he chooses to do so under the circumstances. The election of the Fenian was, of course, only intended as an insult to the Government,—a mode of showing the fear and hatred which a policy of justice and conciliation for Ireland creates in Fenian breasts. Unfortunately, it shows also how few of the tenant-farmers of Tipperary dare to call their souls their own when the brotherhood claims them. If the brotherhood served them on their death-beds with notice not to go to Heaven, but in the other direction, it seems doubtful if they would venture to disobey.

The Elections in Paris have gone fairly well. M. Rochefort has, indeed, beaten M. Carnot in the first circumscription by 17,900 votes to 16,000, a result due mainly to the bitter dislike felt towards the Empress as a Spanish *dévote*; but M. Cremieux, a respectable old Jew of Hebrew faith and reasonable politics, has also defeated M. Pouyer-Quertier, the Imperialist Protectionist; M. E. Arago has headed the poll in his division; and M. Glais-Bizoin has practically beaten both M. Brisson, Implacable, and M. Allou, Old Whig, for though a second ballot is required, his rivals have retired in his favour. The reasonable Reds are victors all along the line, and the Emperor, though he meets his Chamber with the present Ministry, will, it is believed, at all events, talk Liberalism in his speech from the throne. At the very last moment, however, he wished the opening postponed because the Empress could not be back in time, a suggestion at which even his present Ministry are said to have remonstrated.

M. Ollivier, the coming Minister of France, has been injuring his prestige during the week in all sorts of ways. In the first place, he talked rather too much about his appointment before all was settled, so that when negotiations broke off, Frenchmen thought him placed in an absurd position; and then, while expecting to be Minister, he wrote a silly letter. It was addressed to an elector of the third circumscription, but was intended for all electors of the district, and summoned them to vote for M. Pouyer-Quertier, as a man who in denouncing free-trade had learnt the principles of political freedom, and who would oppose "puny demagogues from London or elsewhere," *i.e.*, Ledru Rollin and Cremieux, men whom it was necessary to fight everywhere even to the death. The letter is so much in the Cassagnac style that it was condemned even by M. Ollivier's friends, and helped materially to destroy the great Protectionist's last chance. Somehow, M. Ollivier, with all his ability and moderation, manages to leave an impression of what the Americans call "gas on the brain," of a man who his intermittently bereft of his usual judgment. One predicts failure for him, without knowing precisely why he is to fail.

A private letter from M. Ledru Rollin to a friend in Paris has been published, which shows how the public exaggerates the ideas even of the extreme Reds. He says that after "young Rochefort's" visit his hesitation entirely ceased. "I wish for liberty, but not at any price; I wish for her clothed in white, not in purple. I leave purple to Emperors, and I foresee that, with men like Rochefort, we should inevitably come to a civil war, Admitting that blood was necessary in '93, to shed it now would be odious and useless." In other words, "though I talk like a Frenchman, I am very like an earnest English Radical."

The Archbishop of Canterbury has been lying in imminent danger at his house, near Broadstairs, all the week, though we are happy to observe a slight amendment in the latest reports. He was seized on Thursday week with a convulsive attack which ended in a slight paralysis of one side, but his mind and brain have remained quite unaffected. The Archbishop has been Primate for hardly a year, but he seems, if we may judge by the universal expression of keen regret, to have completely won the reverence and confidence of the English people. Two somewhat remarkable documents have issued from his sick-room,—one, a letter written before his illness to the Rural Dean of South Malling, in which Dr. Tait acknowledges the receipt of a memorial from the clergy of South Malling, on the subject of Dr. Temple's nomination to the Bishopric of Exeter, and expresses his own approval of the choice. He declares Dr. Temple's own essay in *Essays and Reviews* free from all heresy; he exonerates him from all responsibility for the other essays; he speaks with great warmth of the Christian spirit of Dr. Temple's published sermons; he recalls Dr. Temple's "earnest, self-denying, energetic, Christian life," and he intimates that his success at Rugby, his moral and religious as well as intellectual success there quite warranted the Prime Minister in making the appointment. But he declares his conviction that Dr. Temple, as soon as he formally enters on his bishopric, should take means to convince his diocese that the book called *Essays and Reviews* is far, indeed, from being an exponent of his sentiment or of his religious teaching." The letter has not been without effect, but Archdeacon Denison has, of course, declared roundly that it does not change *his* view,—except, perhaps, as to Dr. Tait,—which it has certainly not changed for the better, if it has changed at all.

The other document is a letter written at Dr. Tait's request since his seizure by the Archdeacon of Canterbury to the Vicar of Margate, in which the Archdeacon says that Dr. Tait had felt great anxiety before his illness, and has continued to feel it during his illness, on the subject of organizing a more efficient system of lay-help for the Church. He entreats the Vicar to call the intended ruridecanal conference, "not now for discussion, but for prayer." "Prayer," the Archbishop wished him to insist, "is better than discussion," and though he had wished to live specially to organize a better system of lay-help for the Church it is very possible, he says, that his life might prove less an assistance than a hindrance to the work. He will not therefore pray for life, but only that God will give what is best for him individually and for the Church. The Archdeacon adds that Dr. Tait's mind has been perfectly clear throughout his illness. The letter will prove even to those who dislike Dr. Tait's defence of the Act of Uniformity, that his Grace's mind is not more plain and practical than it is genuinely humble and pious; but surely there is a little exaggeration of feeling, not perhaps in the suggestion that his own death may possibly be the best thing for furthering the scheme of lay co-operation,—for that, of course, may be so in the case of any supporter, however powerful, of any human scheme,—but in the implied impression that if it should be so, God will take him away. Surely God might have a hundred different purposes for Dr. Tait to fulfil independently of all schemes of lay co-operation,—or independently even of the Church of which he is Primate?

No member of the Ministry is attacked like Mr. Childers, because no member has had so many reductions to make among men who can scream when the knife touches them. Every useless clerk dismissed writes to the papers to say he is robbed, and the dockyard men actually assaulted the Member for Gravesend, Sir C. Wingfield, with squibs, because he upheld reduction. Mr. Childers has accordingly published a letter, in which he shows conclusively that the late Government discharged 3,948 hired men, and pensioned 411 established men. The present Government has pensioned 617 established men, aided 666 to emigrate, and given gratuities to 117. Consequently, the late Government dismissed four times as many, fifty times as unkindly. But then a Tory government can always dismiss, because Liberals approve economy, while Liberals cannot, because Tories approve extravagance. The *Standard* is quite capable, after this explanation, of telling the Gravesend men that Mr. Childers is their enemy.

A grand fight is raging between General Prim and the *Times*. The *Times* said it had authority to state that the Duke of Genoa would not accept the throne of Spain; the authority, it appears, consisting of assurances from the Duchess of Genoa, from her morganatic husband, the Marquis Rapalle, and from the lad himself, by this Prim rebuked that Victor Emanuel in the guardian of the Duke, that he has his pledge, and that he will assent to the election, while Prim's organs further insinuate that the *Times* has been bought by Orleanist gold. There has seemed to be some curious connection between the House of Savoy and Prim ever since he visited Italy two or three years ago to ask Victor Emanuel's assistance, and he may have made some arrangement by which he feels bound. The story at the time was that he asked for 8,000 Italian volunteers, and though the request was refused, the Cabinet of Madrid heard news from Florence which put it in a state of high irritation. Victor Emanuel is hardly coerce the Duke of Genoa, particularly as his people do not like the project, and the next news from Spain may possibly be the nomination of the Prince of the Asturias. It must not be forgotten that S. Ayala, when Minister of the Colonies, said in the Cortes that a plebiscitum would make him King.

The Imperial Government has slipped for the present out of the difficulty presented by the Treaty with Great Britain. A Special Commission, as we should call it, has been appointed to report upon the working of that agreement, and its report, one perceives, may take some time to prepare, during which the Gironde, to whose vine-growers the treaty has brought wealth, may gird themselves up for action. One large meeting was held at Bordeaux on Thursday, attended by 4,000 persons. A Free-Trade League was formed, and M. Jules Simon addressed the meeting for two hours in favour of the treaty, amid enthusiastic applause. The North will please note that fact, for if the Reds win, M. Jules Simon is one of the coming men. The Third Party supported M. Pouyer-Quertier.

The King of the Belgians has been visiting Windsor, was entertained at the Mansion House on Thursday, and presented with the freedom of the City, has received addresses from Volunteers and others, and has given most friendly replies. The gist of the addresses is that England and Belgium are very much alike as to constitutions, and the gist of the replies that the King likes England, and has a certain pride in claiming intimate relation with her Royal Family. The proceedings have generally been most unexceptionable, the citizens and volunteers seeming really to sympathize with the rather *bourgeois* Belgian monarchy. Lord Mayor Besley, in particular, in proposing His Majesty's health, made a capital speech, with a point in it, the relation, or so to speak, kinship between the Guildhalls of London and the splendid mediæval Townhalls of Brussels, Antwerp, and Ghent.

Dr. Livingstone has been again heard of. A letter from Ujiji (near Lake Tanganyika), dated May 13, 1869, has been received from him, and is quite satisfactory. He has apparently been detained a year or so in the same region where he was in 1868. Let us hope he may have something more to tell us of the cave-men of Ou, of which he's late notice was provokingly hearsay and slight.

At Southwark, the workmen held a meeting this day week, in which they determined on supporting Mr. Odger as their candidate, and that meeting, in spite of some opposition from one or two friends of Mr. Bradlaugh, supported him most enthusiastically. Mr. Guile, a working man, made a really remarkable speech, advocating the choice of working-men as a mode of marking the respect of the labouring class for labour, and their disapprobation of that feeling of shame in connection with poverty and labour which so invariably leads them to seek amongst the richer classes for their representatives. He was not sanguine of success, he said because he believed this feeling of false shame amongst the working men to be very strong, and he was even conscious of it, though he despised it in himself. We fear Mr. Guile's prophecy is too likely to be verified. We observe that the friends of Mr. Bradlaugh have since endeavoured to diminish Mr. Odger's chances of success, that Sir Sydney Waterlow has at last consented to stand, and that his friends boast that he is quite certain of being returned. If we are to have a middle-class man at Southwark, Sir Sydney Waterlow is as good a choice as could possibly be made; but we confess we should far prefer, both for the sake of the country and for the sake of the working class, to see Mr. Odger returned for the borough. We really need one who is familiar with all the details of working-class questions in the House,—at present, we have not one member of Parliament who is,—and, moreover, we want to see a blow struck at this vulgar feeling that a mere working-man would be a political Pariah in the House of Commons.

A grand meeting of the leading colonists in London took place on Wednesday last at the Cannon Street Terminus Hotel, to protest against the policy of the Colonial Office in its attempt to disintegrate the Empire. Mr. Wilson, of Melbourne, made the principal speech of the day. He said, amongst other things, that a letter which he had received, and which he read to the meeting, proved that Lord Granville's private views were in favour of a policy of separation between the colonies and this country; but he urged that so important a question should not be left to the determination of any one, even a Minister, but should be judged by the people at large. The letters he had received since his own recent letter to the *Times* showed him, he said, that the policy of disintegration was most unpopular in the country, and that the course of the Ministry is vehemently disapproved by the people. It is probable, however, that only those interested in the question would address Mr. Wilson on it, and for our own parts, what we fear is that the nation at large is—not favourable—but wholly indifferent to Lord Granville's policy. Weekly meetings of the leading colonists are to be held, to concert measures for resisting the course of the Government between this time and the great Colonial Conference, which is proposed for February next.

A terrible lesson was read to shareholders in Assurance Societies on Wednesday. In 1849 the Family Endowment Society sold a deferred annuity to General Pott. In 1861 the Society sold itself to the Albert, and was dissolved. When the Albert failed, General Pott still wanted his money, and as he had not assented to the Society's cool transfer of all its liabilities, he petitioned that it should be wound up, and he himself, therefore, paid off. The Society was, of course, most indignant—the idea of a policy-holder having rights!—but the Vice-Chancellor decided that when Smith owes cash to Brown, he can't refer him to Jones without Brown's express consent, which consent, is *not* implied by Brown receiving instalments through Jones. That is good news for our unfortunate Indian friends. Their special Insurance office, the Medical and Invalid, never was insolvent, never was anything but prosperous, and if they can dig it out of the depths of the Albert, they may get something yet.

British Columbia is, it appears, to be included in the Canadian Dominion, which will then stretch across the continent from ocean to ocean. The colonists are not disinclined to the change, but are anxious, according to Governor Seymour's despatches, for local self-government, sharp retrenchment, and some help, or at least sympathy, from the mother country, which, says Mr. Seymour, so entirely forgets the colony that British immigrants have ceased to go there. The colonists want a road, however, as a condition of union with the Dominion, being at this moment, writes the Governor, "as near to Japan as to Ottawa." The tone of bitterness and despondency created by the *laissez-faire* policy of the Colonel Office is apparent in every line of these despatches.

A man has been cured of rheumatic fever by a railway collision. At least "L. B." says in the *Times* he was so cured on the 17th inst. He was travelling on the Midland from Manchester to London, racked with pain. "My weak body was in a profuse perspiration; flashes of pain announced that the muscular fibres were under the tyrannical control of rheumatism, and I was almost beside myself with toothache," when the train ran into another. His next neighbours were thrown against each other, but he was only thrown on the opposite cushion, and he got out perfectly well. In the most ungrateful manner he conceals his name, lest the company should ask him for compensation. It would scarcely, however, do that, lest it should be prosecuted for curing people without a proper licence.

The death of Mr. Justice Hayes leaves a vacancy on the Bench which might allow of Sir R. Collier's promotion, but it is said the vacancy is not to be filled up. It was rumoured also in the beginning of the week that the Speaker intended to resign, and that Sir J. D. Coleridge would be elected Speaker, but it appears that no such good fortune is in store for the House of Commons. The Solicitor-General who was created by providence to be speaker of a great assembly will probably not fulfil his destiny till he reaches the Upper House, where, with only Peers to govern and nobody needing to be looked at with stately benignity, he will be a good deal thrown away.

F. Hinson, carpenter, 30 years of age, was abandoned some eight years ago by his wife, and took one Maria Death, a governess, to live with him. She remained with him seven years, and bore him six children, but in October he suspected that she was too intimate with his next-door neighbour, W. D. Boyd, a man of dissipated character, with whom, according to his own statement to his housekeeper, she had agreed to live. Meeting them together on the Holloway station, he took the woman home, shot, her at her own door, and then following Boyd into the next cottage killed him also with the gun-barrel. There was distinct and deliberate purpose in the case, as admitted by himself, there was time for reflection, and no immediate provocation given by the victims, except in the fact of their being together on the railway station. Is a murder so committed worthy of death? That is the question put to the Court, and in deciding that it was worthy, we think the Jury and Mr. Justice Byles were both right. Hinson's fate is to be regretted, but death is not the penalty for adultery, and the law excuses the husband who inflicts it under certain extreme circumstances not because he is doing right, but because he is supposed to be temporarily insane. Moreover, in this particular case, though Hinson might have a grievance against Boyd, he had no moral right whatever to control or to punish Maria Death's actions, more especially after she had clearly asserted her independence of him, as she did when she distinctly refused to go to his house.

Dr. Carpenter gave a very interesting account to the Royal Society on Monday night of the scientific results of his last autumn's dredging expedition in the neighbourhood of the Faroe Isles. Of the curious variations in the temperature of the bottom of the Atlantic he gave some very curious instances. In these high latitudes it was in many cases only 360 at a depth of 1,000 fathoms, though in the Arabian Gulf and under the equator deep sea temperature is often much lower. The reason he explained as being that there is a great ridge or wall at the bottom of the Northern Atlantic, which generally shuts out the cold currents running from the Arctic regions, while the cold currents from the South Pole (from the Antarctic circle) are not similarly shut out, but flow northward, and lower the deep-sea temperature beneath the equator. Wherever there is a break in this North-Atlantic wall, and the Arctic currents can get through the temperature is found to be to be much lower, as low as 30 degs. Of the physiological results revealed the most curious to a superficial reader of the Report seems the proof that from the lowest depths creatures *with eyes* and of very high organization have been brought to the surface by the dredge,—from depths where all the solar light would appear to be entirely excluded. Sir Charles Lyell accounted for it by supposing that these creatures had a phosphorescent habitat. How is it that scientific men seem so much more certain that eyes must always imply light, than they seem to be that light must always have implied eyes?

A CHANCERY LITIGATION ABOUT PROPERTY IN BOMBAY.

(*Economist*, Nov. 27.)

The rare issue of a Chancery litigation, where delay has actually benefited all parties, and, consequently, disposed them to a compromise, deserves some notice. The case in question—Forbes *v.* Mackenzie—was this week before the Lord Chancellor and Lord Justice Giffard to obtain their sanction to the compromise agreed upon; and it is stated that owing to the delay, the property about which the dispute arose, situated in Bombay, rose in value, from £20,000 in 1862, when the dispute began, to £30,000 in 1866, when the state of the litigation allowed of its being sold. Such had been the effect of the extraordinary rise in the value of land at Bombay during the period of inflation before 1866. Another peculiarity in the suit is the cause of the late delays. The appeal could not be heard before the Lord Chancellor, as it was against his own judgment as Vice Chancellor; and the Lords Justices Selwyn, Rolt, and Giffard had all been counsel in the cause. A peculiarity like this however, illustrates the practical necessity there is of having a stronger appellate Court. It is a most illogical and unreasonable arrangement to have appeals from a single judge to another single judge.

IMPORTANT DECISION AS TO FORFEITED SHARES.

(*Economist*, Nov. 27.)

LORD Justice Giffard on appeal—*re* the Blakely Ordnance Company, Limited, Creyke's case—has decided that the forfeiture of shares still leaves the shareholder liable as a contributor in the winding-up in the "B list," after the A list is exhausted if the winding-up order has been made within a year of the forfeiture. The ruling of the Lord Justice is in effect that forfeiture only operates like a transfer the forfeiting like the transferring shareholder continues liable if the existing members of the company are unable to satisfy its claims, and there are debts still due which were contracted before the forfeiture or transfer. "You must see whether there was any other person liable in respect of the share, and you must exhaust his liability first, and when that had been done you were entitled to go against the past member who had ceased to be a member within a year before the winding-up. The third clause of section 38 of the Act simply meant that the existing members must be exhausted before you went against the past members of the company. It mattered not at all whether the share had been extinguished or simply transferred; forfeiture and transfer in this respect had the same effect."

THE NEW PEERS.

(*London Gazette*, Nov. 26.)

WHITEHALL, Nov. 26.—The Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the great seal granting the dignity of a Baron of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland to the following persons and the respective heirs male of their bodies lawfully begotten:—

James, Earl of Southesk, in that part of the United Kingdom called Scotland, Kt., by the name, style, and title of Baron Balinhard, of Farnell, in the county of Forfar.

William, Earl of Listowel, in that part of the United Kingdom called Ireland, by the name, style, and title of Baron Hare, of Connamore, in the county of Cork.

The Right Hon. Edward George Fitzalan-Howard (commonly called Lord Edward George Fitzalan Howard), by the name, style, and title of Baron Howard, of Glossop, in the county of Derby.

The Right Hon. John Wilson Fitzpatrick, of Granstown Manor and Lisduff, in Queen's County, by the name, style, and title of Baron Castletown, of Upper Ossory, in Queen's County.

Sir John Emerich Edward Dalberg Acton, of Aldenham, in the county of Salop, Bart., by the name, style, and title of Baron Acton, of Aldenham, in the said county of Salop.

Thomas James Agar Robartes, of Lanhydrock, in the county of Cornwall, Esq., by the name, style, and title of Baron Robartes, of Lanhydrock, and of Truro, in the said county of Cornwall.

George Carr Glyn, of Stanmore Park, in the county of Middlesex, Esq., by the name, style, and title of Baron Wolverton, of Wolverton, in the county of Buckingham.

Fulke Southwell Greville-Nugent, of Clonyn Castle, in the county of Westmeath, Esq., by the name, style, and title of Baron Greville, of Clonyn, in the said county of Westmeath.

BOMBAY.

MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY, who has returned from England in good health and with renewed vigour, will take his seat in the High Court to-day.

IT will be seen from an advertisement that Mr. Gabriel, the dentist, has returned to Bombay, his new place of business being 8 Meadow Street.

ACCIDENT.—On Friday last a man named Mahadoo Babool had one of his hands broken by a fall from a toddy tree, and was conveyed to the Jamsetjee Hospital for treatment.

A COMMODIOUS house near the Trinity Church in New Sonapore Lane has (says *Native Opinion*) at length been secured for the Female Normal shool, which will be removed there during the next week.

A MUNICIPAL CASE.—At the Girgaum Police Court on Friday, Adamjee Bhaijee, a Borah, was charged with using a place, after conviction, for the purpose of storing dammer, without a license from the Commissioner of Police. He was convicted and fined Rs. 42.

HOW TO TREAT MOSQUITOES.—An American paper recommends this plan—"Take of gum camphor a piece about one-third the size of an egg, and evaporate it by holding it in a tin vessel over a lamp or candle, taking care that it does not ignite. The smoke will soon fill the room and expel the mosquitoes."

THE REV. DR. MURRAY MITCHELL, who is on a short visit to Bombay, is to give a lecture on Young Bengal, this evening at 8 o'clock, in the General Assembly's School, Agiary Lane. The popularity of the Doctor as a speaker is well known, and we expect that the place will be quite crowded with listeners this evening.

MATRICULATION.—From a table published by *Native Opinion* we find that the number of students who passed the matriculation examination in connection with the Bombay University in 1865 was 111, out of 282 who went in; in 1866, 93 out of 440; in 1867, 163 out of 539; in 1868, 250 out of 600; and in 1869, 142 out of 835.

THE S. S. GENERAL HAVELOCK, Captain Drewitz, sailed on Saturday last for the Malabar Coast with the following passengers:—For Vingorla—Mr. John Kennedy and Mr. M. P. Kennedy. For Carwar—Mr. McDermott and Mr. F. Momilion. For Beypore—Mr. H. E. Walker, Mr. R. Maxwell, and thirty-three deck passengers.

BAZAAR OF LADIES' WORK, &c.—A bazaar of ladies' work with a varied collection of useful and fancy articles will be held at the Free General Assembly's Institution to-morrow and on Wednesday, from ten in the morning to six in the afternoon each day. The proceeds will be devoted to the support of native female schools and other kindred purposes.

THE *s. s.* ORISSA, Captain W. D. Anderson, arrived yesterday from Hongkong with the following passengers:—From Hongkong—Mr. A. W. Rusden, Mr. G. Modlin, Mr. and Mrs. W. Wright, Mr. J. Soy, Mr. Motabhoy, Mr. C. Ghoolam Hossein, Mr. L. M. Jaffer, Mr. E. Abdool Kader and Mr. A. Abdool Kader. From Gallo—Mr. and Mrs. John, Captain and Mrs. Irvine, and Mr. Nicholls.

THE WEATHER.—For a week past the weather in Bombay has been anything but seasonable. Heavy clouds have covered the sky almost incessantly, and there being scarcely any breeze, the atmosphere has been generally close and muggy. On Friday rain fell lightly for about three hours, and on Saturday evening again we had drizzling rain for a couple of hours. A large number of fever cases have occurred recently.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played by the Band of the 2nd Queen's at the Esplanade bandstand this evening:—

Overture	Der Freyschütz	Weber.
Quadrille	Flotte Bursche	Suppé.
Selection	Barbiere	Rossini.
Waltz	Venus Reigen	Gung'l.
Morceaux	Obligato for Cornet	Suppé.
Galop	Berliner Pferde-Eisenbahn	Arnot.

THE COMMERCIAL FINANCE.—An extraordinary general meeting of shareholders of the Commercial Finance and Stock Exchange Association, in liquidation, was held on Saturday last at the office of Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile—Mr. G. S. Clay, one of the liquidators, in the chair. The report and final statement of accounts prepared by the liquidators were adopted. It was resolved that the affairs of the Association were now to be considered as finally wound up, the books and vouchers being lodged with Mr. Clay.

PERSIAN GULF.—The s. s. Oriental, Captain Turner, arrived on Saturday last from Bussorah with the following passengers:—Lieut. Morgan, Mr. Mackie, Mr. Mahomed, Mr. Jaffer Khan, and twenty followers. The Oriental has brought no important news, except that Azan-bin-Ghes, the present ruler of Muscat, had fought a battle with some tribe to the south-east who had risen in revolt. The Emaum obtained a complete victory, but was personally somewhat severly injured by a fall from the animal he had been riding.

CHARGE WITHDRAWN.—At the Fort Police Court on Saturday, Wishwanath Seewa, a goldsmith, again put in an appearance, charged at the instance of Bhickoo Babbsett, a hawker, with criminal breach of trust, in having appropriated to his own use a sum of about sixty rupees, which were entrusted to him for the purpose of making two gold rings. The case was originally called on the 8th inst., and at the request of the parties was adjourned till Saturday. Both the parties now appeared in court, and said that they had "compromised" the matter. Charge withdrawn.

LETTERS OF ADMINIS

ows and 16 or 17 feet abreast of the engines, about 10 fathoms by the gangway, and 14 over the stern. I cannot say whether the engines were going at this time. The first thing done was to get the cargo from the forehold; and at the same time preparations were made for running the anchors out. I threw bales and cases overboard. The anchors were got out. We got out the heaviest kedge over the fore quarter, for the purpose of keeping her stern up to windward, and to assist in getting her off at the same time. We afterwards got the stream anchor out at the stern to heave her off if possible. The first anchor was got out soon after daylight between seven and eight o'clock on the morning of the 13th, and the stream anchor an hour or two later. The master and I quite concurred that this was the best thing to be done. Most of the passengers came on deck before the anchors were run out. The carpenter was taking soundings every 15 minutes, and reported them regularly to the captain. About nine or ten o'clock he reported that the water was rising gradually, and that there was about 18 inches or 2 feet in the fore hold. The boats were lowered about daylight on the 13th. The breeze had then begun to freshen. They were lowered on the weather side because it would have been difficult to lower them later if the sea got up. Hopes of getting the ship off were not abandoned when the boats were lowered. The lowering of the boats was simply a precautionary measure. All the boats with the exception of the gig were lowered. The gig was on the lee side of the ship and could have been lowered at any time. I remained on deck the whole of the time. There was very slight motion of the ship but on the evening of the 13th, but there was none whatever earlier. The motion was not such as to lead us to any apprehension of more damage being done to the vessel than had been done. On the morning of the 14th the ship had sunk lower by the stern, and about eleven o'clock she slipped off. When she first struck she ran up in a slanting direction on to the reef. She was more on the reef on the starboard than on the port side by about 15 or 20 feet. The reef came down on her port side to about abreast of the funnel. There was more than half of her in my opinion on the reef. Shortly after the boats were lowered about 300 gallons of water were put into them. There were 24 "breakers." Provisions were got on deck to put into the boats, and some were also put into the main deck cabin to put out of the ports. I cannot say what quantity of provisions were got ready. Rockets, blue lights, gunpowder, and caps, were also put into the boats on the morning of the 14th. I did not see them put into the boats myself, but I gave them to the quartermaster, who took them to the third officer, and he put them in I believe. I saw the "breakers" before they were put in. The carpenter's reports indicated increasing water forward. The ship had seven water-tight compartments and six bulkheads. We came to the conclusion that it would be dangerous to get the ship off the reef about eleven or twelve o'clock in the forenoon on Monday, as she then had a dangerous leakage. The master was about the ship during the night. On the afternoon of that day he made some communication to the passengers. I think I mentioned to the master that some of the passengers wished to speak to him. Before this, however, the master and I had been conferring together. I thought the ship was perfectly safe and likely to remain on the reef. The master was also of this opinion. This was at six p.m. on the day of the 13th. The captain directed me to tell the passengers that he wished to speak to them. They went into the saloon to him, but I do not know what he said to them. I heard one of the passengers reply, but I could not hear distinctly what it was.

Examination continued.—The passengers expressed themselves satisfied with the position of the ship, and were content to remain on board that night (the 13th).

An objection being raised by the Magistrate to a question.

Mr. Williams said he had no objection to any question; indeed, he was instructed to say that the more that came out the more the captain would like it.

Examination continued.—I remained all night upon deck. Some of the passengers went to their berths below. Some of them undressed themselves. They dined that evening as usual. The ladies were slightly alarmed. The passengers generally behaved with great composure. I heard no alarm expressed. I heard none of the passengers ask the master to send them ashore. The carpenter made a report during the night of the 13th. From one to two o'clock p.m., on the Monday, the forehold was full of water. The water on the inside and outside the ship was level.

Witness.—I think, sir, you said you would allow me to refresh my memory by the notes I made after I left the Carnatic. I see they are now in court and I should like to refer to them.

Mr. Williams thought it right to say that they were notes made after the wreck, but he would leave it to the discretion of the Court as to the extent they should be used to the ends of justice.

The Magistrate thought that as they were made so soon after the mishap it would be competent for the witness to refresh his memory.

Examination continued.—The fact of the water being in the forehold did not weaken my sense of security in stopping on board that night.

Mr. O'Dowd.—Explain why not.

Witness.—Because the greater part of the ship was on the reef, and the heaviest portion of the cargo was forward.

Mr. O'Dowd.—Very good reason.

Witness.—The additional weight of the water in the forehold rather increased her security as far as retaining her position was concerned.

By the Magistrate.—I thought she would remain on the reef till she broke up.

Examination continued.—The water in the afternoon extended from the forehold to the engine-room. The fires in the engine-room were put out by the water about two a.m. on Tuesday, the 14th. I believe there are none of the engineers in this country. At eleven a.m. on the 14th one of passengers came to me, and said that he thought the ship had slipped back some 12 feet. I had been watching it very carefully myself up to that time, but I did not perceive any motion, and after he spoke to me I went with him and looked again, and told him that I did not think she had moved, or, if she had, it was very slight. I knew that her stern was sinking, but I did no think she had slipped back. I thought she was settling down upon the reef. The captain said that her stern was sinking, and he go an anchor as a measure to keep her on the reef. We set all sail we could lightened her as much as possible. Threw cargo overboard.—The boats were provisioned, and moored under the fore gangway on the starboard side ready for use if required. At eleven o'clock on that morning (the 14th) the passengers were put into the boats. The vessel was then settling down. Before she slipped off there were about 50 or 60 people in the boats. These who were not in the boats were for the most part on the forecastle. The ship settled and slipped down off the reef on to her broadside about five minutes past eleven. She did not break, but her "forefoot" rose into the air.

By Captain Baker.—Her starboard bow remained clear of the water. There was only a part of the forecastle deck out of the water.

Examination continued.—The boats were all in the immediate neighbourhood of the ship when she went down, and those who could reach them by swimming got into them.

By the Magistrate.—The boats were partly manned. All the crews had not time to get into them before the ship went down.

Examination continued.—I was engaged two hours in rescuing the people. After the boats had landed some of the passengers on the reef they returned and rescued the remainder and the crew who were clinging to the masts out of the water. The ladies and the children were the first who were put into the boats. The place where they were landed was covered with water from eighteen inches to two feet deep and about 150 feet from the wreck. The captain exerted himself as strenuously as he could to save life. He came off the reef in the first boat to save life. I was standing in the fore gangway when the ship sank. There were about 40 or 50 individuals who clung to the wreck, myself among them, while the boats went to the reef. It was difficult to get the boats off the reef and back to the wreck. They were filled repeatedly in launching them. Three of the boats were used. The life boats were too heavy to launch, and in the confusion that was on the reef a sufficient number of hands could not be mustered to launch them, but the three smaller ones were sufficient for the purpose. I saw no want of discipline on the part of the crew. I was taken off the wreck first of all, but swam back again and told those who were there to remain patiently till the boats returned. I was afterwards taken off in the captain's boat. About two hours were occupied in going backwards and forwards to the reef. The loss of life was occasioned because there was the not time for everybody to get into the boats from the time the order was given. The ship slipped off unexpectedly, and then it was the people were drowned; but if they could have held on, there would have been sufficient time to save them. The master, at two a.m. on the morning of the 14th, told me to go round and tell the passengers to go to the forecastle I did so, and they went to the forepart of the ship. They all received the caution some hours before the vessel slipped on. In the last two boats the captain and myself pulled round to the lee side of the reef, left the boats there and waded across to where the other boats were lying. We then took the heavy stores of provisions out of the life boats and put them into the small boats and floated the whole of them across the reef, where the passengers and crew re-embarked and pulled away for Shadwan Island. Where we arrived at sunset. Shadwan is not an inhabited island. Some of the provisions and some of the rockets and blue lights were lost upon our landing at Shadwan. We lighted fires on the higher part of the island and looked out for some of the company's steamers, and we were in the act of launching the boats about nine o'clock that night to cruise about to look out, when the lights of the Sumatra were reported by the man whom we had stationed on the look out. I went off in a boat, fired a rocket, and stopped the Sumatra. I should say, however, that she had previously stopped of her own accord, as she had seen the fires on the island.

By Captain Baker.—There were 31 persons lost. Four or five passengers, and the remainder were the crew.

Examination continued.—I reported the circumstance to the captain of the Sumatra and he sent some of his boats to the island, on which the greater part of the passengers and some of the crew were sent off to his ship that night (the 14th). The Sumatra's boats afterwards returned, and repeated attempts were made to relaunch them to take off the remainder of those persons on the island, but were unable to do so on account of the heavy surf. Three or four boats were disabled and and we desisted for the night. On the following morning we resumed our attempts to launch the boats but without success, till about eight o'clock, when we succeeded in getting one through the surf, and the remainder of the crew were conveyed to the Sumatra about ten o'clock. We had a limited supply of water while we were on the island of Shadwan. Some of it was rather brackish, but I drank some.

By Mr. Williams.—I am an experienced seaman. The east side of the Gulf of Suez is the more dangerous of the two. The coral reefs on the east are very dangerous. The west side is pretty safe all the way down as far as Jubal. On taking her departure from Suez the Carnatic was a quarter of a mile from the light ship due west. The courses steered on the voyage were precisely the same as those steered on former voyages. The voyage is from Bombay to Suez, and back to Bombay. The ship was thoroughly fitted out in every respect. We sometimes have a pilot and sometimes not. The Red Sea pilots are Arabs, and do not understand navigation. They are merely used as lookouts. The reason the provisions were not put into the boats was to prevent them being taken by the natives. The question was discussed, and it was deemed to be the most prudent way to place them in readiness, as was done. The slipping of the ship was entirely sudden and unexpected as far as I am concerned. About 58 to 60 persons were in the boats when the ship slipped, and there were some 40 or 50 standing about waiting to get into the boats, but there was no eagerness to do so. No one apprehended the sudden slip. The captain was perfectly cool and collected, and assisted the ladies into boats. We could see Shadwan Island quite plainly from the reef.

Now, supposing it had been determined to take the passengers on to Shadwan the day before, which way would you have had to go?—Round the island, on to a part which would have been a bad place to look out. I quite concurred with the captain that it was prudent not to land the passengers the day before, especially as we expected the Sumatra to pass. The whole of the preserved provisions were put into the boats, in addition to two sheep. There was a week's provisions. Supposing we had missed the Sumatra there were enough provisions to last us till the next mail came up. The captain remained on the reef to the last. He was then pulled through the surf. He in every respect behaved in a most gallant manner. In my judgment there was no real reason for thinking that the vessel was slipping to the extent to which she was.

The learned counsel concluded his cross-examination by reading the following certificate signed by all the passengers who were saved:—

"We feel it our duty to express in the strongest terms our deep sense of our obligation to the chief officer, Mr. Wyatt. From the time when the Carnatic struck the reef, through the anxious hours following, at the final break up and until every one of the survivors was placed in safety on board the Sumatra the exertions and labours of Mr. Wyatt were unremitting. We are convinced that to his energy and activity we in a very great measure owe our present safety, and at the same time we are very sure, that if blame for the disaster be due anywhere, none can be laid to Mr. Wyatt's charge."

By the Magistrate.—About two-thirds of the ship was on the reef, nor did she perceptibly slip back in my opinion.

By Captain Baker.—I did not notice any errors in the compasses. The courses steered were made good. I saw a light on the port broadside—the ship's head was east by south. I am quite sure the light was on the port side. It was in my opinion quite impossible to take the anchors out a-head. There was too much surf. The boats would not have lived under the bows of the vessel in my opinion.

By Captain Hight.—The ship was last "swung" at sea and also at Suez. The true course was entered. By the "true course" I mean the true course by the world. The deviation due to the local attraction of the iron of the vessel was 3 degrees east on the south course; the difference between the two is the error allowed for. I never saw the reef upon which we struck dry at any time. There was a rise and fall of from a foot to 18 inches.

Captain Baker.—Do you think, Mr. Wyatt, that had the captain so decided it would have been practicable to have landed everybody the morning after she struck?

Witness—Yes.

Captain Baker—Thank you.

Witness.—But it would have been attended with risk, likely to remain on the reef.

Mr. Williams.—Do you mean the day she struck, Captain Baker?

Captain Baker—Decidedly. I ask whether it would have been practicable at daybreak on the morning after she struck?

Witness.—I say yes, but that it would have been attended with great risk.

Captain Baker.—I am quite satisfied with your answer.

Mr. O'Dowd.—Do you say risk, or great risk, for you have used both expressions?

Witness.—Well, after considering it, I should say great risk, because there was a good sea on.

By Mr. Williams.—Had it been so decided, to land the passengers on the Monday morning, it would have been necessary to land them on the lee side of the island whence signals could not have been made to passenger steamers. There would have been also great danger to the passengers from sun-stroke. Unless there had been great necessity it would not have been prudent to land the passengers on the Monday. The officer who was in charge of the mails had a sun-stroke on the Monday.

The inquiry was again adjourned till this (Thursday) morning at eleven o'clock.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

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R. STEVENSON,
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Do.	12	do. 5
Do.	24	do. 6

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FOR SALE.

THE PRINTERS and Others.—For SALE, a large quantity of French DOUBLE FOOLSCAP PRINTING PAPER, at Rs. 3-4 per Ream.—Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette," Meadow Street, Fort.

FOR SALE, two highly finished PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES, 8 and 12 Horse Power. On view at the Prince of Wales' Free Company's premises at Colaba.—For full particulars apply to SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.

Bombay, 24th November 1869.

FOR SALE, on Commission, at the ROOMS of DOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, next to the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade:

Just landed ex Malabar.

A Mahogany square Piano, by Brodwood & Sons.
To be seen at the rooms of the undersigned.

Also,

A new English-built cab-body on C. springs, by Silk & Sons.
A second-hand light self-driving pony phaeton.

The property of a Gentleman.

A second-hand light Malvern dog-cart.
A bogskin hunting saddle and bridle by Hitchcon.

Just landed,

A neat and light English-built Buggy, on C. springs, by R. Ness, Longacre.

A light carriole, with pole and bar and a spare shaft to convert it into a Dog-cart at pleasure, by Pearce and Countze, Longacre, with two harness saddles.

A first-class Clarence, by Ness, Liverpool.

The properties of Gentlemen.

Four second-hand Dog-carts.
A nearly new single horse four-seated Phaeton with moveable shutters.

Just Landed.

A fresh batch of new Malvern dog-carts, painted differently with panelled bodies, wings to sides, Collins' patent axles and lance-wood shafts.

Also,

A new and light palanquin office shigram with a year's guarantee.

The Property of a Gentleman.

A first-rate Madras-built Mail phaeton, with lamps, pole, and shaft, by Simpson and Co., in excellent order.
An English-built park phaeton with moveable driving box.

The property of a Gentleman.

2 first-rate miniature brougham by Pall aer and Starton.

Just Landed.

A first-rate new Mail phaeton, painted and lined green, head with roll back, with lamps, pole, and chain, by Hooper and Co., London.

The property of a Gentleman.

A first-rate English-built boat-shaped four seated small open-carriage with moveable glass-shutters.

The property of a Gentleman.

A first-rate English-built boat-shaped open carriage, on C. springs, by Windover.

Also,

A second-hand English-built door shigram by Thorn.

Just landed ex Star of the South.

1 first-rate new English-built Malvern dog-cart lining with woollen cloth, painted dark blue, Collins patent axles, leather dash and side wings.

Also,

A fresh batch of double and single English-made Child's Perambulators.

Also,

The property of a Gentleman.

1 nearly new English-built four-seated open-carriage, with lamps and pole, by Jones.

Just landed.

Several pairs of spare circular Glasses for miniature brougham of different sizes.
Few Iron Lifters for greasing Carriages.

The Properties of Gentlemen.

One second-hand cab buggy, on C. springs, by James Henderson, Glasgow.
Several other new and second hand. Different kinds of carriages to be seen in the other Godowns, about 30 yards from the Rooms of the undersigned, on application.

DOMANJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Commission Rooms, Esplanade, Bombay,
10th December, 1869.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, several Rooms and Godowns in Grant Buildings. Apply to the Manager, Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited, Parsee Bazaar Street.

NOTICES.

THE JERUSALEM NEWS ROOMS, Corner of Forbes Street, Rampart Row. Ices and Light Refreshments may be had on the Premises. FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

THACKER, VINNING, & Co.

MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT.

SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS.

The instruments imported by Messrs. THACKER, VINING, & Co. are by the best makers, and may be relied on.

A large variety of the following are always on hand in the most approved patterns:—

Theodolites.	Pocket Rules.
Dumpy Levels.	Parallel Rules.
Draining Levels.	Measuring Tapes.
Spirit Levels.	Measuring Chains.
Clinometers.	T Squares.
Levelling Staffs.	Set Squares.
Prismatic Compasses.	Straight-edges.
Pocket Sextants.	French Curves.
Optical Squares.	Railway Curves.
Mathematical Drawing Instruments, in cases.	Mapping & Lithographic Pens.
Spare ditto, of all kinds.	Colours and Brushes.
Pentagraphs.	Palette and Saucers.
Pillar Compasses.	Stencil Plates.
Napier Compasses.	Levelling and Field Books.
Proportional Compasses.	Drawing Papers.
Architects' Scales.	Tracing Papers and Cloth.
Plotting Scales.	Drawing Paper.
Marquois Scales.	Ditto Mounted.
Protractors.	Section Paper, &c.

LISTS AND FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

DESPATCH BOXES and WRITING CASES:

ALLEN'S 15-INCH REGISTERED TRAVELLING DESK OR DESPATCH BOX, of Russia leather, lined throughout with morocco, completely furnished with stationary, writing apparatus, porcelain tablets, &c &c., and fitted with two keyed Bramah lock; with leather travelling case and strap complete ..... Rs. 130 0
Ditto ditto 14-inch, of Turkey morocco, suitable for ladies use 100 0

DE LA RUE'S NE PLUS ULTRA DESK, morocco, with double lock, velvet slope, and good lock; size 12 by 10, by 2½ deep 15 0
Ditto ditto 14 by 12, by 3 deep 18 0

TORTOISE WRITING COMPENDIUM, of French morocco, containing paper, envelopes, loose tablet-book, spring tablet, pen, and wafer boxes, &c., with registered spring lock:

Size by 8¾ by 2¾ deep 20 0
" 11½ by 9, by 2¾ deep 35 0

THE "A. B. C." DESPATCH BOX, consists of a lock-up case containing a moveable tray having a series of twenty-six compartments alphabetically arranged, which adjust themselves according to the number of documents which they are required to hold, thus affording a ready means of reference, which will prove invaluable where Correspondence has to stand over for a certain time.

10 inch, Mock Leather.....	Rs. 10	Oak.....	Rs. 21
12 inch do.	13-8	"	25
14 inch do.	15	"	30

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co

LADIES' WRITING DESKS, of new and elegant designs, in Russia and Morocco Leathers, lined with velvet, and richly ornamented with Ormolu. From Rs. 75 to Rs. 120.

The above are well suited for presentation.
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

LADIES' TOILET, WORK, and WRITING BAGS—

Elegantly and completely furnished ..... Rs. 55
Larger sizes with extra fitting to 150
With STERLING SILVER mountings, from 300

AS BIRTH-DAY or WEDDING PRESENTS the above are most suitable, being both useful and elegant.
Rampart Row. THACKER VINING, & Co.

IMPROVED WATCH-SIZED POCKET ANEROID BAROMETER by NEGRETTI AND ZAMBRA. This beautiful little instrument will correctly indicate altitudes up to 10,000 feet, when engraved upon Bevelled plate, may be read off at once without any complicated calculations. It is compensated, and may be relied upon in any climate.

Price in German Silver case ..... Rs. 100
Price in Electro-plated ornamental case 115
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

HAND MAGNIFYERS for the examination of Photographs, and Minute Works of Art, &c, in German-silver frame, with ebony handle.

2 Inch.....	Rs. 2 8	3 Inch.....	Rs. 5
2½ Inch	3 8	4 Inch	7

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

JEWELLERY.

In this department of their business, the Company confine their transactions to the FIRST-CLASS LONDON MANUFACTURE AND QUALITY ONLY, for which they have long been so long and so favourably known. By the careful selection of novelties characterised by elegance, neatness, and taste, and the maintenance of the large selection afforded by their present stock, they trust to increase the extensive connection with which they have hitherto been favoured. The continual changes in the fashion and style of Jewellery render it impossible to give exact details of their stock, but the list subjoined will convey some idea of its nature and extent.

BRACELETS.
Of Plain, Chased, Engraved, or Embossed Gold, with space for portrait or hair;
From Rs. 50 to Rs. 300.

BRACELETS.
Jewelled, with Amethyst, Carbuncle, Coral, Diamond, Emerald, Garnet, Opal, Pearl, Ruby, and Turquoise;
From Rs. 70 to Rs. 1,250.

BROOCHES.
Of Plain, Chased, Engraved, or Embossed Gold, with space for hair, and hook for attachment of Watch Chain;
From Rs. 30 to Rs. 75.

BROOCHES;
Jewelled, with Amethyst, Carbuncle, Coral, Diamond, Emerald Garnet, Opal, Pearl, Ruby, and Turquoise;
From Rs. 80 to Rs. 300.

BROOCHES; MOURNING.
Of Jet and Gold, plain, or set with Onyx or Pearl;
From Rs. 45 to Rs. 100.

CHAINS
ALBERT, OR GENTLEMEN'S WATCH.
Brazilian, Cable, Curb, Fetter, Fetter and Knot, Double Ring, Snake, and other patterns;
From Rs. 75 to Rs. 250.

CHAINS; NECK, FOR THE SUSPENSION OF LOCKETS.
Bead, Brazilian, Cable, Curb, Fetter, Parisian, Snake, and other
From Rs. 20 to Rs. 150.

CHAINS; VICTORIA OR LADIES' WATCH.
Brazilian, Cable, Curb, Fetter, Snake, and other patterns;
From Rs. 75 to Rs. 200.

CHARMS; FOR THE WATCH CHAIN,
Anchor, Barrel, Boot, Bucket, Button-Hook, Camera, Cannon, Canoe and Paddle, Cocked Hat, Crutch, Crown, Compass, Cow, Cricket, Croquet, Cross, Falcon, Fly, Gridiron, Hammer, Key, Locomotive, Musket, Masonic, Quiver and Arrows, Umbrella, &c., &c.,
From Rs. 10 to Rs. 75.

EAR-RINGS;
Of Plain, Chased, Engraved, or Embossed Gold, and Worked; SMALL, FOR CHILDREN, from Rs. 4 to Rs. 20.
FULL SIZE, from Rs. 10 to Rs. 75.

EAR-RINGS.
Jewelled with Amethyst, Carbuncle, Coral, Diamond, Emerald Garnet, Opal, Pearl, Ruby, and Turquoise;
SMALL FOR CHILDREN, from Rs. 10 to Rs. 25.
FULL SIZE, from Rs. 15 to Rs. 300.

LOCKETS;
For attachment to Necklet, or Watch Chain; to carry one, two or four portraits; of Plain, bright or dead; Chased, or Engraved, Gold;
From Rs. 15 to Rs. 100.

LOCKETS;
Jewelled with Amethyst, Carbuncle, Coral, Cornelian, Diamond, Emerald, Garnet, Opal, Pearl, Ruby, Sardonyx, and Turquoise;
From Rs. 15 to Rs. 300.

NECKLETS;
Chains with Plain or Engraved Gold, and Jewelled, Lockets, complete in case;
From Rs. 45 to Rs. 350.

PEN AND PENCIL CASES;
Gold and Silver; See separate detailed list; ranging from Rs. 4 to Rs. 120.

RINGS.
GENTLEMEN'S FINGER;
Plain Gold Signet; Blood Stone, Cornelian, Red and White, Lapi Lazuli, Onyx, and Sardonyx Signets; Jewelled with Diamond, Emerald, Opal, and Ruby;
From Rs. 30 to Rs. 2,000.

RING